The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 428.

WASHINGTON.

Thanksgiving in the National Capital.

Rumsey Wing Appointed Minister to Ecuador.

[illegible] to Civilize the Noble Savage.

The Washingtonians and the Capital Question.

Abstract of National Bank Reports.

Etc., Etc.

[illegible]

...national bank reports to the [illegible] of Currency, showing their condition on the 9th ult., have just been prepared at the Treasury Department. The following items relative to Western banks appear in the abstract:

LOUISVILLE.

The four national banks of Louisville show, under the head of resources, the following items: Loans and discount, $1,042,756; bonds to secure circulation, $905,000; and for public deposits, $50,000; specie, $14,533, and legal tender notes, $205,000. The liabilities show: Capital stock, $950,000; surplus fund, $127,[illegible]; undivided profits, $[illegible],000; national bank notes outstanding, $798,000; individual deposits, $475,000; and Government deposits, $[illegible],500.

CHICAGO.

The fourteen National banks of Chicago [ag]gregate loans and discounts to the amount [of] fourteen millions; United States bonds to [sec]ure circulation, $4,955,000; cash items, $1,-[illegible]; specie, $17,770; legal tender notes, $[illegible]; three per cent. certificates, half a million; capital stock, $5,900,000; surplus fund, $1,794,900; individual deposits, $10,-799 80. The aggregate amount of resources and liabilities is $28,426,000.

CINCINNATI.

The six National Banks of Cincinnati foot up resources and liabilities in the aggregate about $14,000,000, and show loans and discounts, $5,802,610; United States bonds to secure circulation, $3,438,000; to secure deposits of public monies, $1,075,500; bonds and securities on hand, $559,500; bills of banks, $184,495; specie, $19,347; legal tender notes, $1,196,595; three per cent. certificates, $125,-000. The liabilities show: Capital stock, $4,-[illegible],000; profits, $779,260; bank notes outstanding, $3,901,870; individual deposits, $3,863,413; United States deposits, $356,829; due to National Banks, $2,210,830.

KENTUCKY

has twelve National Banks, exclusive of Louisville, and their reports aggregate, resources and liabilities, above five and a quarter millions, with loans and discounts, $3,377,600; bonds to secure circulation, $1,822,200; to secure deposits, $50,000; bonds and securities on hand, $871,510; specie, $3,350; capital, $1,985,-000; surplus fund, $203,250; National Bank notes outstanding, $1,561,000; individual deposits, $1,250,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUPREME COURT ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court to-day, announced the following order: "All cases hereafter continued at this term shall be put at the foot of the calendar of next term, unless otherwise especially ordered by the court." It is understood that the cases sent to the foot of the calendar will be delayed about a year.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Daniel L. Tompkins has been appointed Deputy Collector of the New York custom-house, vice Blatchford, resigned.

CHICAGO.

The Abortion Case—Cheney Trial Postponed—A Fierce Storm—General Observance of Thanksgiving.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The Coroner's inquest this morning on the body of Theodora Patterson, alias Tushy Kelley, who died from the effects of abortion produced by Dr. H. K. Stratford, brought in a verdict implicating the Doctor in the strongest manner. A warrant was issued and Stratford was arrested and locked up on the charge of murder. [Deta]ils of the crime by witnesses proves it [to] be of the most revolting character.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, not having yet passed upon the legality of the Episcopal Ecclesiastical Court to try Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, of Christ church, the trial which was to have been recommenced to-day has been postponed until February 17th, and the injunction will remain in force until that time.

A fierce storm has prevailed with little interruption for the past forty hours, and it apparently extends through the Northwest. In Chicago it has obstructed highways and horse railroads with snow and slush, and rendered all locomotion uncomfortable. It has also done serious damage to telegraph wires. No serious interruption has occurred to the various railroads. Have heard of no serious accident on the lake, although a large number of minor importance are reported. The storm on the lake has never been exceeded in fury. The sea ran awfully high, and the snow [wa]s blinding. At this hour, 6 six o'clock P. M., snowing has ceased, and the wind blows briskly from the west.

There will be a general observance of Thanksgiving in this city to-morrow, and the postoffice, custom house, &c., will be closed, and all daily papers will suspend publication.

ST. LOUIS.

Message of the Mayor—The Weather—The Railroad Stock—Floating Debt—Thanksgiving.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Mayor Cole, in his message to the City Council yesterday estimates the amount of produce sent from here to points south of Cairo twice as large as before the war, and the amount of manufactured articles ten-fold as great. He recommends the still further extension of the city wharf, strongly urges the adoption of the abattoir system. Total revenue of the city last year, $1,984,879; expenses, $2,318,094; excess of expenditures over receipts, $333,144.

The weather turned cold last night, and froze sharply. Mercury now 34. The storm prostrated the telegraph lines in nearly all directions.

Judge Knight decided to-day that the Circuit Court had no authority to grant an injunction against the County Court in the matter of the sale of Pacific Railroad stock to Hudson E. Bridge. The petition was therefore dismissed.

The floating debt of this city, inclusive of Treasury warrants used as currency, is $1,-060,000; bonded debt $12,835,606. The estimated revenue next year will exceed the expenditures $94,000.

To-morrow will be generally observed as a holiday here.

ALABAMA.

Gale at Mobile—Considerable Damage—The Legislature.

MOBILE, Nov. 16.—This city was visited by a gale to-day, doing considerable damage. The roof of the building of the Mobile and Ohio freight depot was blown off. Several negroes were badly hurt. One white man was killed.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 16.—All the newly elected members of the Legislature have been admitted to seats. The seats of Prosker and Magree, Democrats, from Mobile, are contested. In the Senate Pennington introduced a resolution to ask Congress to remove all disabilities of the 14th amendment.

NASHVILLE.

The Constitutional Convention—The Negro Suffrage Question—Numerous Candidates in the Field—Affairs under the new Regime.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 17.—Governor Senter will issue his proclamation to-morrow, ordering the election of delegates for the Constitutional Convention.

The vote in the House, yesterday, on the Fifteenth amendment, affords no criterion as to the sentiment of the Legislature on the negro suffrage question, while that body is opposed to the amendment on the ground that it is an undue assumption of power on the part of the Federal Government. It is estimated that out of one hundred and nine members composing that body, there are not over ten or eleven who favor withholding political rights from the negro.

It is quite certain that the coming Constitutional Convention will enact provisions in the new Constitution guaranteeing the elective franchise to the colored man.

There are about a dozen candidates for the convention from this county, all eminent for legal ability.

Affairs have never been more peaceful and tranquil in Tennessee than at present under the new regime. Political outrages, Kuklux depredations, and negro whippings have become things of the past, a fact which carries [its] own moral.

[To the Associated Press.]

[illegible] Storm—Librarian Elected.

[illegible] Nov. 17.—There was a fierce [illegible] night but no serious dam[age] [illegible] the blowing down of [illegible]

[illegible] elected W. H. [illegible] Librarian.

[illegible]

...served as ...suspended. ...by Judge ...against Gen. B. ...Florence, of ...with feloniously ...jeweled gold-hilted ...property of Gen. Twiggs, ...five hundred dollars ...of silverware valued at two ...Bail was fixed at $15,000, ...on Friday. The General was [adm]itted to go on parole.

CINCINNATI.

Effects of the Storm—Thanksgiving—The Red Stockings.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The weather was nearly clear for half an hour at midnight last night. It clouded up then and so continued since, growing colder all the while. There was comparatively little damage done by the wind storm here. The direction of the wind made the boats hug the Ohio shore. Two steamers were torn loose from the Kentucky shore, driven from below the bridge and lodged on the Licking bar, above the bridge.

The thermometer this evening stood at 40, with a high wind.

Thanksgiving will be generally observed by the churches.

Leonard Swear and Allison, of the Red Stockings, started East to-day.

MEMPHIS.

Shooting Affray in Mississippi—Accidentally Killed.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 16.—An altercation occurred during yesterday between Gen. Barry, formerly of the freedman's bureau, now a candidate for Congress, and Alman Stewart, hotel keeper, during which the latter shot Barry, breaking his arm.

The negroes who were in attendance at the speaking became enraged, and, but for the precipitate flight of Stewart, he would have been killed.

A youth, named Samuel Johnson, while duck shooting in Arkansas yesterday, accidentally shot himself through the heart.

North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, Nov. 17.—A quorum of the Legislature was present. The Governor's message put the total State debt at $298,150 45. It will be necessary to fund the interest on old bonds. The message opposes repudiation and a further increase of the public debt, and favors liberal system of common schools, and recommends a change in the militia laws.

Telegraph Suit Decided.

ATLANTA, Nov. 17.—Yesterday the Superior Court rendered a decision in the case of Odell vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company, giving the plaintiff sixteen dollars damages. The damages claimed were twenty thousand dollars, for an error in the transmission of a telegraphic message.

MRS. BISSELL'S SECRET MARRIAGE

The Wife Declared a Wife and Awarded a Divorce with Alimony—Church Ceremonies not Necessary to Bind a Marriage in Law in New York.

[From the New York Sun.]

In the case of Beatica Bissell against John Bissell, the plaintiff claimed that she was the wife of defendant without any ceremony, but simply by consent followed by her recognition openly as a wife. Bissell, on the other hand, claimed there was only an ordinary seduction, and that the wife part was merely to throw dust in the eyes of strangers. Since then he has been ceremonially married to another woman. Judge Barnard has decided that Mrs. Bissell was legally married, and is entitled to divorce and alimony.

It was shown on the trial that Bissell, in January, 1867, while the girl was residing in Brooklyn in the capacity of nurse, began paying his attentions to her, which continued for several months, and resulted in an offer of marriage in the latter part of June, 1867, which, after some hesitation on the part of the plaintiff, by reason of the difference in social station between herself and defendant, was finally accepted by plaintiff. Very soon after the engagement Bissell told the girl that he did not believe in marriage ceremonies; that they might be legally married without any ceremony; that there were many such marriages, and he wished her to waive the ceremony. This at first she refused to do, but the subject was discussed, Bissell urging his views, and contending that such a marriage as he proposed would be perfectly valid under the laws of the State of New York, and that they would be as validly married as if three clergymen should marry them, and as much husband and wife as his brother and his wife were.

Bissell's arguments finally prevailed, and about the 1st of July the marriage day was appointed. The time fixed was the 15th of July. Bissell furnished plaintiff means to procure her marriage outfit, and with the assistance of her married sister, Mrs. Stiesl, the girl made her preparations for the marriage. On the 15th day of July, the day appointed, the plaintiff left her sister's house, telling her that she was going to be married. She met Bissell in New York, and they went to Central Park, where they took an open carriage, and while in the carriage Bissell produced a plain gold wedding ring, which had been made from another ring which she had given him for the purpose about a fortnight previous. He placed the ring upon her finger, saying: "This is your wedding ring; we are married." She received the ring as a wedding ring.

Bissell then said, "We are married just as much as Charles is to his wife (alluding to his brother and his sister-in-law). I will live with you and take care of you all the days of my life as my wife." To this she assented, and they thereupon went to 110 Waverly place, where he had previously engaged board for himself and wife. Some time in August Bissell, on the pretence of having met with pecuniary losses, induced the plaintiff to go and live with her aunt until his circumstances should improve. Then he abandoned and repudiated her, and entirely neglected to provide for her or his child, which was born about May, 1868. Shortly before abandoning her, he induced her to sign a paper, drawn up by himself, confessing that no marriage ceremony had been performed between them.

The Yerger Case.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

It was stated in our Washington dispatches yesterday that an arrangement has been effected between the Supreme Court and the Executive by which the Yerger *habeas corpus* case is not to be argued and decided at all, since the Attorney General is convinced that the decision would be adverse to the Government, and would involve the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction laws. To avoid such a result the administration agrees to suspend the execution of the sentence of death by the military commission against Yerger, and hold him in custody till Mississippi has been reconstructed and then turn him over to the civil courts.

This is a most extraordinary "arrangement." We believe it has no parallel in the history of the republic. It would be difficult to conceive a more humiliating attitude than the Government is made to occupy in such a bargain. It is, in truth, a confession that the Government is at war with itself—that its administration is, and has been, and shall continue to be hostile to the enduring principles on which it rests—that it is a self-violation—that its supreme executive department and its supreme legislative department stand lawlessly arrayed against its supreme judicial department, and are sufficiently powerful to force the latter to abstain from its sworn official duties. One of Mr. Lincoln's most quoted maxims was: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." If we apply it to the spectacle now presented at Washington, how withering is the rebuke it administers to the party that has transformed the Union into a self-admitted schism!

FOREIGN.

Religious Ceremonies at the Suez Canal.

Effect of the Work on English Commerce.

Sailing of Spanish Volunteers for Cuba.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

EGYPT.

THE SUEZ CANAL—RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

PORT SAID, Nov. 17.—To-day was devoted to religious ceremonies in connection with the opening of the canal. The solemn blessing of the canal was given by Pere Bauer, the almoner of the Empress Eugenie. He preached a sermon in which he congratulated the world on the success of this grand enterprise, and thanked the Khedive, who, he said, had immortalized his name and reign by his co-operation in one of the greatest undertakings of modern times. He dwelt in terms of lively gratification on the liberty of worship which had been granted to Christians; thanked the Empress for the sympathy she had shown, and M. De Lesseps for the exertions he had made to bring the work to completion. He also returned thanks to all other illustrious personages who had honored this occasion with their presence.

The Emperor of Austria, Empress Eugenie, Viceroy of Egypt, Princess of Prussia and Holland, and many foreign envoys assisted at the ceremonies, and the multitude of spectators was immense. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

ENGLAND.

EFFECT ON ENGLAND OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Times considers the effect the Suez canal will have on British interests. It says: We are aware that in Paris and Florence, and even in St. Petersburg, there is great exultation at the notion that by the opening of this canal trade may be turned into new channels and a heavy blow dealt to the nation which made the best of the old ones. It is well not to allow ourselves to be discomposed by these illiterate prognostications. It was not the English who first sailed around Africa or made settlements in India. No better favor is needed at Port Said than the free competition which availed us so well at the Cape of Good Hope.

AMERICAN BONDS.

The Times' money article to-day, referring to the movement of American bonds to Europe, observes: "It is necessary to recollect that a people liable for debt are apt to complain of its burden, forgetting the benefits it has brought them. An annual heavy payment made to foreigners has a more dangerous element of unpopularity than would exist in the case of liabilities held at home."

SPAIN.

SAILING OF TROOPS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—Five steamers sailed for Havana since Sunday, carrying 3,000 to 4,000 volunteers.

REPUBLICAN PRISONERS.

The republican committee have remonstrated with Gen. Prim against sending the republican prisoners to Cuba. Prim replied that he would consult his colleagues before final action.

ARREST OF THE BISHOP OF HAVANA.

The Bishop of Havana, on arriving at Cadiz, embarked for Gibraltar, but was arrested on board the steamer, taken ashore, and is now detained at the palace of the Governor of Cadiz.

FRANCE.

LEDRU ROLLIN WITHDRAWS.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The journals publish a communication from Ledru Rollin withdrawing as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif, for the reason that he don't desire to cause division in the Liberal party.

A CHALLENGE.

It is reported the editor of Le Pays has challenged Rochefort for accusing him of collusion with the police.

ROCHEFORT

is about to commence the publication of a new journal, title "La Marseillaise."

PRUSSIA.

REFORMING THE PRESS.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The Government announces the intention of reforming the laws controlling the public press.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 17—P. M.—Consols 93⅜. Bonds—62s, 83¾; do, 65, 82¾; do, 67, 83¾; 10-40s, 77¾; Erie, 20¾; Illinois, 99¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Cotton firm; uplands 11⅞ @11¾d; sales 15,000 bales. Red Western wheat 8s 6d; winter 9s 10d; other breadstuffs unchanged. Lard 73s 6d; other provisions unchanged. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Refined petroleum 108¾@ 108½d. Linseed oil £32 17s; linseed 61s 6d@61s 9d. Common rosin 6s 6d@6s 7d.

HAMBURG, Nov. 17.—Petroleum dull at 7 thalers.

ANTWERP, Nov. 17.—Petroleum 60¾.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Bourse quiet at 71 francs 65 centimes.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 17.—Arrived, steamship Nova Scotia.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 17.—Bonds 89@89⅛.

MARINE NEWS.

DISASTERS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, Nov. 17.—Advices from Montevideo report a violent storm at the mouth of La Platte. Eighteen vessels were wrecked; names unknown.

LONDON, Nov. 17, P. M.—The steamship India, from New York, has arrived.

River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The river has risen 7 inches, with 6 feet in the channel. Weather cloudy, with a strong gale of wind all last night and this morning. Ther. 45.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—Monongahela twenty-two inches and stationary. Rained during the night. Weather cloudy; thermometer 43 degrees.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 16.—Weather cold and rainy; heavy storm this morning. Arrived—Arthur, St. Louis. Departed—Louisiana, Julia, City of Alton, St. Louis; Rubicon, Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Arrived—Putnam, Kenton and Henry Jones. Departed—Virginia and Continental.

A DISAPPOINTED BRIDEGROOM.

"Off with the New Love and On with the Old."

[From the Nashville Banner, 17th.]

A citizen of Cheatham county related to us a day or two ago a lively episode which transpired there recently. Near Foster's store there resides a well-to-do planter named Kensiff, who is the father of a beautiful girl of nineteen, the belle of the neighborhood. Two years ago her heart was won by a young man living in the vicinity. The father opposed the match, owing to the fact that the lover was a youth who, however rich in affection, was poor in purse. He urged his suit in vain and as a last resort went to Virginia to see a rich aunt, and endeavor to persuade her to settle enough upon him to enable him to claim the woman of his choice from the stern and unrelenting parent. Now there chanced to be another suitor to the young lady's hand, in the person of the son of another farmer of considerable means, who resides in the adjoining neighborhood. Him the mercenary father favored. In fact, he looked with gratification upon the attentions received by his daughter from this source, and besought her to accept the young man's proposals. Several weeks elapsed after the departure of the favored lover, and no letter reached her pining at home. The young planter, together with the father, so worked upon the mind of the bewildered girl that she at last acceded to the demands of her parent. Arrangements were made for the wedding to take place at once. The day arrived, and while the party were in waiting for the clergyman, a young man rode up to the gate, dismounted, and came hurriedly up to the house. It was the missing lover, who brought substantial proof of the generosity of his relative in the East. A scene ensued. The young lady did not faint, as heroines of novels sometimes do, but she gave the waiting bridegroom, who stood by, arrayed in a splendid suit of broadcloth, such startling proofs of the affection which she entertained for his rival, that he fled from the house in a frame of mind very close on to anger and disgust. The father stormed a little, but was finally consoled. There was feasting in the house that day, and when the next arrived there was a wedding. It is unnecessary to designate the parties concerned.

When a young lady takes the veil, the religious communities in Roman Catholic countries exact a dowry from the parents, upon the plea that the Lord, to whom she is to be wedded, is entitled to the same pecuniary advantages as a carnal husband. The Nancy Tribunal, however, decided recently, on the occasion of the death of Mlle. Messagne, that the dowry of 10,000 francs which had been transmitted by the parents to the Dominican convent of which she became a member, must be restored to them, after deducting the expenses incurred by her illness, for which, however, the disinterested nuns presented a bill of 8,500 francs.

THE HANDKERCHIEF.

How It was Used in Floy's Flirtation.

[From New Bella.]

Though John Kennedy had not yet proposed, Floy Wheeler considered herself almost as good as engaged. And so she was. Had John had sisters, Floy could probably have been intimate at the home of the Kennedys. But, beside John, the family consisted only of his father and two maiden aunts.

Mr. Kennedy, senior, was something of a book-worm, and very partial to dressing-gown and slippers; while his sisters-in-law, the one an invalid, and the other both nurse and house-keeper, were equally domestic in their tastes and habits. So it happened that Floy Wheeler had never met them.

John, as dutiful in the character of a son as in that of lover, presented himself, on a winter evening, hat in hand, before his father.

"Good-night, father. I suppose I shan't see you again till breakfast. I shan't be home before 12 or 1, probably."

"Eh, John, how is this? It seems to me it's about the same thing every evening. Do you visit this Miss Wheeler so regularly?"

"Well, yes, sir. We are going to the Princess theater to-night."

"H-a-m! Very well. Good night, my son! It looks pretty serious," continued the old gentleman to himself as the front door closed after his son—"pretty serious, I declare, when a young fellow visits a girl for a year steady! By Jove, I'd like to see the girl first! Here, you Tom! Run out and order a cab! Abigail, my compliments to Miss Catharine, with the request that she will favor me with her company to the theater."

John, lounging in his cab on the way to Miss Wheeler's, fell into a train of thought closely corresponding with that of his father. Hear him:

"Father seems to suspect my intentions toward Floy, and I'm glad he does. It'll save me a vast deal of explanation and cross-questioning when the time comes, and that isn't far off, thank fortune. Next week, at last—at last, I may tell my sweet Floy, my fair flower! Dear little thing—she knows it well enough, I fancy! No doubt it was a wise precaution of my mother's when she made me promise that I would offer my hand to no woman until I had known her intimately at least a year; a wise precaution, certainly. But it hasn't been needed in Floy's case. I might have proposed six months ago, and been just as sure of her worth and loveliness as I am to-day. But it was dear mother's dying request, and I shall strictly obey it. That was ten years ago, and I was only fifteen—a boy, a mere child, and had no more thought of marrying than I have now of dying. But she knew, mother knew what a good thing it is for a man to have a good wife, and this was the only measure she could take to secure me one. Yes, dear Floy, you are all that I could wish for—pure, modest, sweet, intelligent, lovely! Next Thursday night, then is the limit of my probation. Only another week in which to learn more of her loveliness. I wish father knew Floy, I declare!"

And just at this period of his happy musings the carriage stopped at the door of his beloved, and he sprang out and up the steps with all the ardor of an unconfessed lover.

An hour later, Mr. Kennedy, sitting in an unconspicuous part of the crowded house lowered his opera glass with a satisfied smile, and handed it to Miss Catharine, exclaiming, "See, Cad! there's John and the girl he means to marry! Don't you see 'em? Follow my eye—there! Pretty girl, isn't she? and intelligent, too. See how he looks at her! Ah, poor boy, he worships her! Well, well, she looks like a nice little thing, and I suppose its all right."

"I think she gesticulates rather too much, and glances round a good deal, as if to see who's looking at her," observed Miss Catharine. "She seems to court admiration; but that's why all do now-a-days. Maybe she's as good as any of 'em. I hope she's a nice girl, and 'll make a good wife for John."

"I hope so," said the old man, with a sigh. "John ought to know her pretty well by this time. The year is nearly up, you know."

On the afternoon of the following day, Mr. Kennedy entered a first-class carriage of the Underground Railway. Before entering he noticed that there was but one occupant—a lady. As he opened the door, she turned toward him, and at a glance he recognized the young girl whom he had seen at the theater with his son. His first impulse was to introduce himself to her; but, on second thought, he seated himself in the corner diagonally opposite, and determined to mark her demeanor in public, and see how far Miss Catharine was correct in her judgment of John's intended wife.

Perhaps the young lady felt somewhat flattered, mistaking Mr. Kennedy's look of pleased surprise when entering the carriage for one of admiration. Certain it was, that her beautiful eyes were bent on the handsome elderly gentleman opposite her far more than was consistent with propriety, and equally certain that he thought her glances rather coquettish. But whether or not, they were continued until the attention of the young lady was attracted by a fine-looking young man who entered the carriage at one of the stations, and having seated himself without taking any apparent notice of the young lady, she attracted his attention by a slight cough. She smiled covertly; she threw him side-long glances; she waved her snowy handkerchief, after pressing it to her lips. Meanwhile the young man looked quietly, scornfully, fixedly at her. Then, at the next station, he arose and left the train.

What influence at this moment possessed—what motive actuated him, Mr. Kennedy himself could not have told. It certainly was not a wish to participate in the young woman's evident enjoyment; neither was it designedly, for the purpose of proving her further, that the old gentleman gazed upon her, and with a short, dry cough, applied his handkerchief to his face, pressed his hand to his heart, winked invitingly, smiled blandly, coughed again, and then appeared suddenly to have discovered that he had reached his destination. With a low bow he left the carriage; and when he had gained the platform, his aged cheek died with shame; he glanced backward and saw the dainty white handkerchief waving toward him.

Finding his son in the library on his return, Mr. Kennedy related the incidents of the afternoon substantially as we have done, but was careful to conceal the fact that Floy Wheeler was concerned in them. He merely described her as a rather pretty, well-dressed girl, no doubt passing in society for a lady.

"I pity the man she marries," said the old gentleman, his countenance betraying more profound compassion than men usually feel for imaginary husbands. "That girl will palm herself off on some unsuspecting fellow, who will find out his mistake when it is too late!"

"I don't know about that," replied John, running his fingers through his hair with the air of a man personally unconcerned in the subject. "I doubt it, sir. These giddy masqueraders generally betray themselves at one time or another. Men marry them with eyes wide open. I don't pity them."

Mr. Kennedy's hand shook as he lifted the poker to stir the fire, and said, "Those men throw themselves away, John."

"Yes. I don't see how they can do it. I wouldn't marry one of these flirts, if I loved her better than man ever loved woman."

"Nor I," said Mr. Kennedy, with a sigh of relief. "By the way, John, is it true that you are going to marry?"

"Yes, sir. I hope to marry Florence Wheeler. I have not yet offered myself, my term of probation not being ended. I want you to see her, father. I would like you to know her. Can't I persuade you to go up there for an hour this evening?"

"Yes, John, I'll go. It's high time I became acquainted with my daughter-in-law to be."

Arrived at Mr. Wheeler's residence, a somewhat pretentious house, the father and son awaited, with widely different feelings, the appearance of the young lady. It was some time before she presented herself; and when she did so, she swept into the room, arrayed in her sweetest smile and prettiest dress.

Coming from the dimly-lighted hall into the full blaze of the chandelier, Floy could not clearly distinguish features; and when John, in a voice swelling with pride, introduced her to his father, the old gentleman said: "No, John, no! This is the young woman with whom I flirted to-day. This is not——"

"Father! Floy! for heaven's sake!" interrupted John, but stopped.

He needed but one glance at her guilty face. He quietly took his father's arm and left the house.

Floy Wheeler is not yet engaged, neither does she indulge in handkerchief flirtations. If John Kennedy could but know how changed she is!

The Stonewall Disaster.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 17.]

Captain Shaw leaves the following description of additional bodies found at the scene of the Stonewall disaster:

Nos. 58 and 59 were recovered on Wednesday last, and Nos. 60 and 61 on Thursday.

No. 58—a white man, age about 40 years, by letters found on body supposed to be James Haley—undershirt blue mixed, overshirt red and purple, woolen, sack gray mixed coat, white wool drawers, corded satinet pants, white woolen sack—found on body $4 85 in greenbacks.

No. 59—a white man, about 39 years old, 5 feet 9 inches in hight; on body one ticket for A. Corbin for New Orleans—undershirt woolen, green, duck-plaid overshirt red and black striped, plaid black cassimere vest, blue cassimere pants—found on body $1 70 in greenbacks.

No. 60—mulatto man, about thirty years old, five feet eight inches in hight—white woolen undershirt, calico overshirt, black tab, velvet vest, plaid cassimere pants, white cotton drawers—found on body one silver hunting-watch, one gold shirt-stud; black moustache and goatee—two front teeth out before, one below and the other above—one black coal ring on left hand, and $6 35 in greenbacks. Supposed to be a cabin boy.

No. 61—a black man, about twenty-four years old, five feet eight inches in height, had on purple cassimere jacket, steel-mixed vest, bound, spotted calico shirt, white-red nut wool undershirt, dark gray Kentucky jeans pants, white ribbed cotton socks and gaiters—found on body ninety-five cents and one razor. Supposed to be a cabin boy.

☞ H. G.'s admirers (of whom the late election shows that there are but few) will be pleased to learn that Hearth and Home for November 20th presents a cut of him, not as a repeater or as a philosopher, but as a woodsman—doubtless his first appearance in this rustic role. The great vegetarian is depicted minus his white coat, and clad in a white vest, black pants, black hat, black gloves, and an axe. Behind him stands a tree which, were it before him, there might exude from every good Radical the oft-repeated yearn, "Woodman, spare that tree!"

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 17.

Ex-Consul B. J. L. Mathews has been elected city printer, vice John B. Norman deceased.

John A. Jeffrey publishes in last evening's Ledger the birth of a daughter yesterday morning.

The police are about to commence a raid upon rental saloons and landlords who rent houses to reputed prostitutes.

The Board of School Trustees met yesterday afternoon and determined to build three school houses for the colored children of this city.

John F. Swartz of Utica township, Clark county, late a dry goods merchant of this place, was a few days since presented with a fine pair of twins.

There is to be a railroad meeting in Corydon on Saturday next for the purpose of receiving private stock subscriptions to the New Albany and St. Louis Air-line railway.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, the Mayor was recommended to district the city and appoint a physician for each district, to vaccinate every unvaccinated person in the city.

Officer Andy McBarron yesterday arrested Mary Lovett on the charge of keeping a house of assignation in Smoky Row. This, with the arrest of a drunkard by Joel D. Smith, constituted the entire business of police circles yesterday up to evening.

A grand party is on the tapis, which, it is said, will surpass anything of the kind ever previously given in New Albany. The ladies are all on the tiptoe of expectation. Some are already troubled over what they shall wear on the occasion, while others are wondering if they will get an invitation.

The petition of the New Albany and Chicago railroad, desiring the right of way to the Jeffersonville railroad, was a common topic of conversation among the property holders yesterday. The opinion seems to be that the railroad way ought to be granted, but there is an indisposition on the part of freeholders to have it pass in front of their property.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock Abraham D. Graham returned to his residence, on Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and complained of feeling unwell. He soon went to bed, and in a half an hour was a corpse. Subsequent medical examinations resulted in the opinions that Mr. Graham died of congestion of the lungs, another that he died of apoplexy, and a third report said it was disease of the heart. Mr. Graham was sixty years of age when his death occurred, and had been a resident of New Albany for forty years.

November 18.

Coal is up to twenty-four cents.

The postoffice will be closed to-day from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

There have been several arrests for small offenses since last report.

Thirteen car-loads of hogs were due at the depot of the New Albany and Chicago railroad last night.

The County Auditor, the County Treasurer's office, and the offices of the different city officers will be closed to-day.

Rev Daniel Stewart will lecture before the Natural History Society on Friday next on "Man in revelation and science."

The trial of Adam Daum for stealing $265 from Charles Fox and Casper Wertman has been continued until the arrival of material witnesses for the defense.

The County Clerk yesterday afternoon issued the following marriage licenses: Charles H. Drake to Charlotte Tompkins, John Keithley to Maggie Brubeck, Jacob K. Smith to Marian A. Johnson, Richard F. Bradley to Ella B. Wigginton.

We have no serious accidents to report resulting from the storm of Tuesday night. A tramp from Upper Vincennes street to Kistler Basin on Lower Main street yielded no information of anything exceeding a fence blown down or a shutter snatched off.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a boy, Phillip Jordan, while at work near the top of the steeple of the new German Evangelical church on Spring street, while walking upon a plank broke the same by his weight and fell, but caught himself on the joists. One piece of the board fell and struck Mr. James Guest on the forehead, who was working on the second story. It knocked him off into the auditorium where he fell a distance of fourteen feet and struck the back of his head on the joists of the church floor. He was carried to his residence in a senseless condition, but subsequently revived. His injuries are not considered fatal. In consequence of Mr. Guest's age, he cannot be considered out of danger.

It is useless to deny that the small-pox is in our midst but it is wrong to exaggerate it. A report yesterday stated that there are a hundred cases in the city. This is a gross expansion of figures, something like Jack Falstaff's dozen men in buckram. There are not over twenty cases at the farthest, and a physician having a chance to know, yesterday fixed the number at fifteen cases. There is one case on Upper Main street, near the DePauw Female College. There are several cases on Upper Oak and Elm streets, on Upper Sixth and Upper Vincennes streets. Any persons unable to pay for vaccination are requested to call upon Dr. J. H. Lemmon, county physician, at his office, on Main street, south side, below Lower First, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17.

All the members of the Young Men's Dancing Association of Jeffersonville are requested to meet at the Falls View Hotel on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Jeffersonville has two colored schools, which are well attended. They are supported by private subscription.

The people of Charlestown have arranged for an appropriate observance of Thanksgiving.

COUNCIL MEETING.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Council was held in the Council chamber last evening. Present—Mayor Sparks, Councilmen Keigwin, Ingram, Beck, Steel, Diffendaffer, Lewman, Burk and Cole.

The proceedings of last meeting were read and approved.

A. J. Howard, City Treasurer, submitted the following report of finances for October: On hand, $6,163 81. Receipts—Tax collections, $284 37; miscellaneous, $1,139 60; total, $7,487 78. Disbursed, $1,669 90. Notes on hand, $4,275; general fund on hand, $348; sinking fund, $139 40; interest fund on deposit in New York, $1,380.

John H. Anderson, City Clerk, reported the following final estimate for the grading and paving of the alley between Market and Front streets, from Pearl to Mulberry, which were approved: Ben. Fuller, $35 17; John G. Read, $31 01; J. H. McCampbell, $66 84; George W. Ewing, $35 17; Eli McConley, $18 49; John D. Shryer, $35 17; —— Smith, $45 78; John Zulauf, $35 41; William H. Fogg, $21 06; R. Pile, $56 51; John. T. Lander, $45 71.

To John S. Long was awarded the contract to furnish the city one thousand perch of limestone rock at $1 45.

Two hundred dollars were appropriated for hospital purposes.

A motion that the City Attorney and Ordinance Committee be instructed to draft an ordinance regulating the admission, government and discharge of patients of the City and County Hospital failed.

Mr. Beck called attention to the fact that the Bridge company or Jeffersonville road had failed to fix any crossing at the intersection of Ninth and Indiana avenue. The Mayor was instructed to see the delinquency fulfilled.

Mr. Cole called attention to the cellars and dry wells on Broadway left open by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and the dangerous condition of the same.

It was ordered that when stepping-stones are laid down, that a set be put down across Mulberry, on the south side of Market street.

Mayor Sparks called attention to the necessity of putting forth the proper efforts to have the Government to fix upon Jeffersonville as a post, and secure the permanent location of the Government stores and buildings at this place.

On motion of Mr. Diffendaffer, Mayor Sparks and a member from each ward were appointed as a committee to carry out the suggestions above made. Messrs. Diffendaffer, Burk, Keigwin, and Lewman, committee.

A few bills were allowed, and the Council adjourned.

Rev. T. A. Rooney, O. P., of Louisville, has kindly consented to deliver a lecture for the benefit of St. Augustine's Catholic church, on Tuesday evening next, 23d inst., at Mozart Hall. The subject of the lecture will be: "The Approaching Council of the Vatican." None more appropriate under present circumstances could have been selected. Handled by this talented gentleman the lecture will certainly prove of rare interest to all who attend.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 18.

There were no offenders before Judge Mathews yesterday.

The gross passenger receipts of the J., M. and I. railroad during October were $49,-675 06.

The postoffice will be closed to-day during the hours intervening between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

A. J. Howard, City Treasurer, was in Indianapolis yesterday, attending the session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The First National Bank and the Citizens' National Bank will be closed to-day for the observance of thanksgiving.

According to the assessments of J. B. Houston, the Government tax which Clark county pays for October will amount to $1,746 60.

The friends of religion should not forget the exhibition of dissolving views in the Wall-street church this (Thursday) evening, for the benefit of the Sunday School.

The congregations of the Wall-street Methodist and the Presbyterian Churches will unite in worship in the church building of the latter at 10½ A. M. to-day, for thanksgiving. Services by Rev. John G. Chaffee.

All messages connected with the duties of the reporter of this column, or in regard to subscription, complaints about irregularities in the delivery of the COURIER-JOURNAL, should be left at the post-office, or news stand of Farrier and Pyle.

The absence of "Jeffersonville Items" and the late arrival of the papers yesterday, was caused by the heavy storm of Tuesday night, which compelled the ferryboat to lay up at nine o'clock, and kept her from coming out until after daylight yesterday morning.

A Strange Occurrence.

A Warren county correspondent of the Vicksburg Times gives the following account of what he and his brother saw, when returning from a merry-making, about 2 o'clock in the morning:

"Suddenly a bright light, similar to a bright flash of lightning, but much brighter, fell across the road, and, in fact, all around us, and frightened our horse and caused us to think instantly of highwaymen with dark lanterns and pistols; but, upon looking up to see from whence this bright light proceeded, we were not only relieved to find that it did not come from the dark lantern of a robber, but were surprised to see a streak or blaze of fire extending across the heavens from northeast to southwest, and gradually dying away towards the southwest.

"The size of this great light is almost incredible to relate. Shaped similar to that of a wedge was a point at the northeast; at the butt-end it appeared to be about the size of a man's body, gradually going to a point. The light had entirely disappeared in about twelve or fifteen seconds."

A BLOODY MYSTERY.

An Unknown Woman Found Murdered—No Trace of the Assassin.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 17.]

Among the crimes and tragedies daily occurring in every large city, there are occasionally to be found some marked by peculiar and novel features, either of horror or of circumstance, and such is one which was developed yesterday morning. A woman found dead in a vacant lot is to be sure, no very startling announcement, but the interest deepens when investigation finds other circumstances to the fact. Her skull has been smashed in by repeated blows, her arm, thrown up to defend, has also been struck, and from other indications it is evident she was the victim of a murder. But further examination reveals other rather singular particulars. She has been dead longer than a night, and she was not killed at the spot where found. There are no indications of a struggle in the vicinity, and the boots on the corpse are free from the wet, soft soil of the lot. Then, again, her nose and chin have been gnawed by rats, and the night has been one of steady, heavy rain, when rats, it is said, are not likely to be abroad. These things, with the appearance of the corpse, pretty clearly establish a somewhat singular case. A woman has been murdered, concealed for a day or so, and then the body removed in the night time and thrown into a vacant lot some little distance from the street. This is all that is known at present, and the murderer and his motive are shrouded in mystery. As the case is a somewhat peculiar one, we will give all the details it was possible to collect.

FINDING OF THE BODY.

About half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, as Robert Clodiff, in the employ of James Verdin, lumber dealer on the corner of Tenth and Poplar, and a comrade were going down Tenth street to their respective places of business, Clodiff came suddenly upon the ghastly and half-nude corpse lying in the mud, by the side of the street, about midway between Clark avenue and Poplar streets. On the right and left sides of Tenth street, for about half a block going south on Tenth street from Clark avenue, are the lumber yards of William Drahe. On the right side, going south, and for about half a block, is a high picket-fence serving as an enclosure to that yard. It was immediately at the end of this fence, and just around the corner where it was discovered. Clodiff and his comrade, coming upon it so suddenly, were somewhat frightened, and barely taking a look they hastened on. Clodiff rushed into the office of the lumber yard belonging to Verdin, and told the clerk that a dead woman lay just by the corner of the fence. He went up, and by that time a few persons and a policeman were there.

APPEARANCE OF THE CORPSE.

The heavy rain of the night and morning had rendered the ground about the place quite muddy. The corpse lay with the head to the east in the muddy, loamy soil. The feet and legs were about eight inches higher than her head, which was supported by a rock. The clothing was disturbed and the person exposed. Obliquely down the right side of the forehead, and down to the eye, was a fearful gash penetrating the skull, and another almost as bad higher up on the head, either of which it appeared would have produced death, and had the appearance of having been made with a hatchet. She was lying at length, with her right arm raised as if protecting the head, and between the elbow and the wrist was an ugly bruise, as if given by some hard substance, while endeavoring to protect the head. One finger of the hand was also broken, we believe. Blood was found on the ground at her feet, and a pool of blood at her head. Her face gave evidence of some beauty, and she seemed to be about thirty years of age and probably five feet two inches in height. She was not only rather poorly dressed but quite light. Near her was a common plaid shawl, but no bonnet or hat was found. Her hair was dark and cut tolerably short. She had apparently been taken there after the murder had been committed, or while in a state of insensibility, and the rest of the bloody deed finished there. At the chin and apparently at the edges of the fearful wounds rats had been at work.

RUMORS, SCENES, &C.

In a short time after the discovery of the body it appeared as if fully half the neighborhood for two blocks around came plodding through the mud to see the ghastly sight. Men, women and children came there to wonder, and ask unanswered questions of each other, for not one of them seemed to know her or had ever seen her before. One thought it was a washerwoman (we forgot her name), who lived in the neighborhood, but this was found to be an error. It was the general impression that she had been murdered some where else and the body conveyed to where it was found. It seems a wonder that whoever brought the body there had not taken it a few feet farther on towards the Missouri Pacific railroad, and thrown it into a large deep pond which exists there. The darkness of the night probably had something to do with leaving it where it was found. Probably the burden became too heavy, and the mud about there too thick to go farther.

There was no evidence of a struggle there, no marks of foot-prints hurriedly mixed up as if there had been a melee, nothing to indicate aught else than that the deed was not committed there.

About half-past 10 o'clock the body was placed in a rude coffin and removed by order of the Coroner to Manning and Doi's stable, on North Eleventh street, where it now awaits the inquest.

As soon as the body was discovered to have been murdered, the detectives went to work on the case, and it is to be hoped the mystery now surrounding the crime will be explained and the guilty party brought to the judgment of the law.

No inquest was held yesterday, and the body seems to have been shut up, rather unnecessarily, so that as persons could not see it during the day, there was no identification. Sergt. Armstrong, and Mr. Foley, who keeps the calaboose, recognized the face of the woman, but do not remember her name. It appears she has been before the Police Court more than once. To-day will probably be attended with some fresh developments.

Since the above was written, we learn that a newsboy named John Hodnett called last evening at police headquarters and asked concerning the deceased. From his description it is supposed he is the murdered woman's son. This morning he will be taken out to look at the body.

"NOT GUILTY."

The Scene at the Acquittal of Preacher Smith, Tried for Wife-Murder.

[Geneva (Ill.) Nov. 13th Correspondence Chicago Republican.]

The Court met at 1:15 P. M., pursuant to adjournment, and the Sheriff at once announced the jury ready to deliver their verdict. Amid breathless silence the jury marched through the crowded court-room and took their seats. There seemed to be some surprise that they should have returned so soon. The prisoner was sent for, and came into the room almost staggering through the doorway. He was obliged while walking down the aisle to seek the support of the Sheriff, who had his arm about Mr. Smith's waist. He was conducted to a chair beside Col. Wilcox and near Major Barry, who entered the room just behind him. These were the only counsel present on either side. The prisoner was very pale, trembling with a nervous fright, and apparently not daring to look the jury in the face. He at once dropped his head on the back of Col. Wilcox's chair, and extended his left hand over that he might hold his counsel by the hand. His veins swelled visibly in his forehead when Judge Wilcox said, "Gentlemen of the jury, are you ready to report?" and when the verdict was being handed to the Judge, great drops of sweat stood on his forehead.

Judge Wilcox cautioned the audience against any manifestation, whatever, and threatened the severest penalty of the court upon any who should violate his order. He then slowly unfolded the slip of paper whereon were written the fatal words that were to decide the man's doom, while the audience leaned forward in eager expectancy, waiting, with bated breath, the reading of the verdict: "We, the jury, find the prisoner not guilty." A rustle—a murmur of suppressed excitement, and then a hush, during which every eye was turned on the prisoner, who quaked with nervousness, and seemed quite unable to brace himself for several minutes. Soon, however, his friends came flocking about him, and under the influence of their inspiring and somewhat ostentatious congratulations, he quickly revived. The jury all came forward and shook him by the hand, and, as an evidence of how they felt toward him, they all, with but one exception, had tears in their eyes or on the cheeks.

Some friends coming up just at this time, Mr. Smith turned to receive their congratulation, and in a few moments after, supported by his father, he left the court-room and remained in the Sheriff's parlor, reclining on a lounge, until nearly the time for the Eastward bound train. He then went to the depot, where he seemed very weak and exhausted, being obliged to be bolstered with shawls, &c. The train soon arriving, he was supported on either side to the ladies' car, where two seats were turned together and he was made as comfortable as was possible, his father being in the seat beside him. Our reporter passing through the car shortly after the train started, was stopped by Mr. Smith, who smiled and extended his hand.

Being then introduced, our reporter, after a few congratulatory remarks to the elder Mr. Smith upon the character of the verdict, turned to his son and said: "Well, sir, it must seem pleasant to you to be once again on your way home. You seem very weak, however."

Mr. Smith—I am more weak now than at any time during the trial. It has been all that I could do to keep calm and firm, even with a free use of drugs.

Reporter—It must indeed have been very trying.

Mr. Smith (warmly)—It was cruel, and, sir, I had not been up from my bed hardly a day at a time when my enemies were at me. Just as my wife had been snatched from my arms, and before I could recover from the shock, they came to accuse me of this dreadful crime. It has been very hard to bear.

[From the Chicago Times, Nov. 15.]

The acquittal of Reverend Mr. Smith by the jury of Kane county means only "Not proven." This fact should be borne in mind by the accused, as also by all other gentlemen, clerical and otherwise, who have large accident insurance policies on their wives' lives. It should also be a caution to insurance companies. The latter, before issuing policies on married women, should have the surrounding country surveyed, the number and depths of streams registered, and the character examined of the horses driven by the applicants. In addition to all these precautions, they would save money by establishing swimming schools. They might even go farther than this, and insist that the husband of each assured wife should be a member in good standing of some good hook and ladder company, whereby he would be able to rescue his wife in case of fire.

THE JOHN BROWN RAID.

A Radical Reformer's Talk with an Eye-Witness Thereof.

[From the Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

HARPER'S FERRY, November 8.

Of the point of Harper's Ferry I may say that it has been next to dead ever since John Brown invaded it, and that it is now a village of paupers, who hang upon the approaching sale by the United States of the armory and arsenal grounds as their last and vital chance for existence. This sale takes place in the latter part of the present month, November.

In a few years there will be few collectible relics of this notable raid, and I improved the [illegible] Harper's Ferry to hold interviews with [illegible] of them.

[illegible], though motley raiders, who [fell] at the Ferry, lie interred across [the] Shenandoah river, in London county, and [are] eight in number. First, Oliver Brown was thrown in upon his back, and the negro, Dangerfield Newby, laid in his arms. To get the boots off the feet of Watson Brown, his leg was partly wrenched off. In the same grave were placed Kagi, Stuart Taylor, William Lehman, Lewis Leary and Thompson, the latter two negroes. Anderson, another slain raider, was "prepared" for the Winchester School of Anatomy.

The grave was opened when Mrs. Brown, after her husband's execution, wished to recover her sons, but their bodies could not be identified, and there they lie, on the banks of the Shenandoah, and I stood on their sepulture last Sunday, feeling that I was upon a hallowed spot.

The only guide-books published in Virginia are one for Mount Vernon and one for Harper's Ferry—the latter written by a genial Irishman named Josephus Barry, whose chief pride is that John Brown shot at him with a revolver. It is from conversations with Barry that I derive many of these notes. He was the village schoolmaster, and having been up late the night before, started out to get his morning's bitters about daylight. As he turned down the street called High, which comes from Bolivar, he saw at the gate of the arsenal three men wearing shawls strapped about them, and carrying "short guns." They hailed him and asked him if he were a slaveholder. He replied "No." The response was, "Very well, this movement is for your interest. Pass on quickly." Quite dumbfounded, Barry went to the tavern and took his gin, and asked the landlord what it all meant. The gin warming him up, he concluded to test the matter, and, with his lighted pipe in his mouth, proceeded to the armory fence, and looked through the iron railing, where he saw an old man issuing orders quite soberly. This was Brown himself.

"Keep off the street, sir!" cried Brown; "don't you know better than to loiter there?"

"It's a free country," said Barry, "and it's me that's harming nobody."

"Well, sir, I'll teach you whether it's a free country," and with that Brown poked a cocked revolver at the Irishman, who dodged about a brick pillar, and the pistol chased him from side to side, till finally Brown, hailing the three men who were at the arsenal gate, told them to "shoot that man." With this Hazlett raised his short rifle, and Barry, turning the armory wall, ran up an alley. A negro woman ran from a door-way, placing herself before him, and shouted: "Don't shoot that man!" Thus covered, Barry got off, but Hazlett pursued him to the last, and it was mainly the pursuit which enabled Hazlett to be recognized and hanged, Barry testifying much against his will.

Charles J. Faulkner, ex-Minister to France, was assigned by Judge Parker, jointly with Lawson Botts, to defend Brown, but the former afterward withdrew. He lives at Martinsburg, the town of Belle Boyd, but practices at the new county-seat of Shepherdstown, and has a business of at least $15,000 a year—the largest, probably, in West Virginia. Lawson Botts was afterward Colonel of the Second Virginia (rebel) regiment, and was killed at the second battle of Bull Run.

Mr. Hawk's son told me he heard Wilkes Booth repeat Shakespeare and other poems at his father's house the night Brown was hanged; for Booth was a guardsman around the gallows, and learned from Brown's method of warfare the secret of murder which he executed six years afterward upon the body of Lincoln.

Colonel Baylor, who commanded the whole militia from Charlestown, Martinsburg, Halltown and the Ferry, went into the rebel army, was shot through the lungs, had two sons killed, and he still lives in the valley, a moldering monument to the greater raid which ended in no hangings.

Prescott Smith was sent up to the Ferry to take charge of the railroad interests there, and he is now a railway man of national reputation, while Mr. Koontz is the agent and manager of the railroad at Washington City.

Koontz told me a story, to exhibit the good memory of Brown. Two years before the raid he had been riding from Cumberland, to Piedmont, and had been seated beside an interesting old man, who inquired of him as to the towns, &c., of the Alleghenies. After the raid he recognized in the published portraits of Brown the companion of the excursion; so on Sunday he slipped up to Charlestown and visited Brown in his cell.

"Mr. Brown, did you ever see me before?"

"Yes, sir, I recognize you as a gentleman who sat at my side on the railroad nearly two years ago."

The jurymen who found Brown guilty were nearly all obscure people, and I could not trace up the fate of any of them. At least three are alive. Kelley, the armorer, who fired the second shot on the part of the citizens, is alive, and poor. Throckmorton, who fired the first, is also living, and was pointed out to me.

MINOR PEOPLE OF THE RAID.

The two canal locks opposite Harper's Ferry were kept, formerly, by John E. Cook and Geo. Hardy. The latter is still at the lock, and spoke to me freely about Cook. It was while keeping the lock at the bridge that Cook married the girl who bore him a child, and while the child was still a babe he had his child removed to Brown's Kennedy farm, five miles up the mountain gorges, off Maryland, and thence they departed, two days before the raid, for the North. The widow of Cook is now married to a mechanic named Johnston, a soldier of the Union army, and the couple have moved to the Western country. It is the impression, at Harper's Ferry, that Cook's child is still alive, in New York.

Kitzmiller, who was walking by the side of Stevens, reconnoitering, when Stevens was shot down, is alive and idle. He is a lawyer's clerk, scrivener, &c., and he was one of the picked hostages. When Stevens was shot, as he was in the act of firing, he lay upon the ground howling, and, among other things, he cried:

"My God! If I have a friend in the world, if there is anybody who can pity a dog, let him come carry me away!" One of the numerous shot he received had opened up an old wound. When he was hanged blood and pus flowed from his ears. He was the most hated and most obdurate of Brown's party, and, it is said, proposed to burn Harper's Ferry; yet he never reproached John Brown, and seemed to have for the old man the reverence of a disciple. This Stevens is supposed to have been a deserter from the United States army, and, like most of the party, was a Kansas borderer, but with such wild schooling and so desperate a raider, he was yet, like all Brown's folks, perfectly abstinent, as this anecdote shows. One of the hostages, who was captured on the street, had always been an early drinker, and he was on his way for a cocktail when taken up. Being quite unnerved, he said to Brown:

"Captain, for God's sake let me go and get a drink. I swear I'll come back."

"No, sir."

"Cap, you don't know what it is to be a slave to whisky, and then be shut up here before breakfast without a drop. Let one of your men go and get us a bottle."

Brown looked pityingly at the old debauchee, and ordered one of the men to obey.

When the whisky was brought—a full bottle—Lewis Washington asked Brown to have a drop.

"You don't drink, Captain, do you?"

"No," said Brown, "that kind of stuff isn't fit for a hog to drink."

TEXAS.

Bayonet Justice and Carpet-bag Law.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The energies of the military government which we maintain in Texas are usually employed to secure the conviction and punishment of persons charged with crime; but, "circumstances being altered, alter the case;" when necessary those energies can be as efficiently used to secure the release of a prisoner. It depends altogether on who the accused is.

General Reynolds has removed Judge Fayle from the bench of the Criminal Court for Galveston and Harris counties, because the Judge would not accept Reynolds' interpretation of the judicial duties, and conduct a certain case according to the instructions from "these headquarters." The certain case was the trial of one Tracy, for murder. Tracy is editor of the Houston Union, the Radical organ of Texas, the right bower of Davis, the Radical candidate for Governor, and one of the familiars at Reynold's headquarters. When the case came up for trial, the Judge had reason to believe that the Sheriff, one of Reynolds' appointees, was in league with the prisoner to procure his acquittal, for he summoned a venire of negroes to act as jurors, "palpably in the interest of the prisoner," as Judge Fayle declared. The District Attorney objected to this venire, and moved the court to grant a special venire, with instructions to the Sheriff. The court granted it, with instructions to the Sheriff to summon white men from beyond the limits of Houston, as nearly all the citizens of that city had formed an opinion on the matter. Immediately after this action, the prisoner, Tracey, posted off to Reynolds' headquarters at Austin, and induced the commander to remove Judge Fayle from office. The beheaded justice addressed to the author of this arbitrary outrage a letter in which this stern and vigorous passage occurs:

But, General, will not the peculiar circumstances under which your order was issued, the hasty action on *ex parte* statement, the slight foundation on which it was based, the contradiction thereof by the records of nearly two years' administration of impartial justice—fasten the conviction in the minds of all unprejudiced and thinking men, that the real ground of interference in this "certain case" by you is not that there was any actual or intentional violation of the law on my part, but that there was an essential necessity to secure the acquittal of the mouthpiece of the Davis faction, lest his fair and rightful conviction should prove totally destructive to their prospects in the coming election, and very largely tend to undeceive the authorities at Washington as to the true condition of affairs in this great State of Texas, now struggling and heaving in the throes of reconstruction? I am, with all due respect, yours truly,

WM. R. FAYLE.

It only remains, to complete the history of the affair, to add that Judge Fayle was one of Reynolds' own appointees, having been placed on the bench by the self-same bayonets that now remove him.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	LENORA No. 2	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville	MOUNTAIN BELLE	[illegible]

ARRIVALS—Nov. 17.

[illegible], Mem.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Ben Franklin, Cin.	

DEPARTURES—Nov. 17.

[illegible], Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Ben Franklin, Cin.	

THE RIVER.—Tuesday night was the severest we have had on the waters for some time. About dark a lively rain set in, and continued in a stormy way until about nine o'clock, when a light breeze sprung up, which soon increased to a perfect hurricane, blowing boats around and snapping cables as if it were child's play. Fortunately there were few steamboats at our landing, and, as a consequence, no serious damage was done to that particular branch of the interest. At Barmore's shipyard some few timbers were scattered around, resulting in no particular loss. About ten o'clock a heavy crash was heard at the railroad bridge, and it was generally believed at that time that the main span had gone down, but fortunately this morning the surmise proved to be incorrect, the bridge having lost nothing but a few loose timbers. The greatest damage done, and a loss which will be hard to replace, was in the coal interest. The loss to our coal dealers will reach about $25,000, and to our consumers about 150,000 bushels of coal. The following parties were the losers:

Hosher	2	barges.
O'Neil	1	"
Warner	2	"
Crowle, Horner & Wood	1	"
Wilson	1	"
Packer	1	"
Jones & Co	1	"
Iron City	1	boat.
Horner, Wood & Co. (flat boats)	1	"
Jones & Co	1	"

The above list covers a total of about 150,000 bushels of coal, and, we understand, was uninsured. It now lies in about 22 feet water, and will perhaps prove a total loss, as its recovery would cost more than its worth. No change is to be noted in the stage of water at this point—3 feet 3 inches in the canal. The weather is very energetic, and accommodations can be had for any kind of weather that may be desired. Business doesn't vary much, none being done.

Red river pilots receive $750 per month.

The Kate Robinson will positively leave for St. Louis to-day at 12 M.

The Edinburg deferred her departure from Cincin[nati] until to-day.

Cumberland river is again swelling, with indications of plenty of water.

Work for the present has been suspended on the wreck of the Cora S. So far she has refused to be raised.

A man by the name of Englehart jumped overboard from the steamer Champion on her last trip up and was drowned.

The Gen. Lytle and Ben Franklin both grounded at Rising Sun bar yesterday, but got off without any particular damage.

In the telegraph report from Cincinnati Tuesday an error occurs in the stage of water given at that point. Instead of 15 feet it should have been 15 inches.

The Glendale and Gray line of barges, for St. Louis, and the Messenger, for New Orleans, are now lying at Pittsburg waiting for water; also the Sallie, for this port.

The Evansville, Ind., wharf report from October 18th to October 31st is $325 15; from November 6th to November 13th, $85, collected by S. P. Hevelin. During the same time Pay D. Veitis reports $137 03.

Evansville, Ind., is anxious to have a Local Inspector appointed from that city. Mr. P. Hershbrock, Surveyor of Customs, has asked the City Council that he be furnished with statistics relative to arrival of steamboats and the aggregate of tonnage registered at that port, to aid in securing the appointment of a Local Board of Inspectors at that port. The clerk was directed to furnish the statistics.

We are pained to tell the sad fate of one of our best mail packets in the Henderson line. Tuesday night, when the storm was at its height, and the lightning flashed and the thunder rolled (the thunder and lightning is of course imaginary), amid the creaking of timbers and the drawing of bolts, the gallant old Morning star was compelled to take refuge in the classic waters of "up Salt river." To make a long story short, she went up there to keep out of the storm. As soon as the storm was over she came on up to Louisville, and is the mail packet at 5 P. M.

Our Correspondence.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17, 1869.

Out on the Ohio river, in a violent storm, just at the hour of the departure of the steam ferry-boat Isaac Bowman, which was at 9 o'clock P. M., from the Louisville side, there sprung up a violent storm, and, owing to the violent gale of wind which was prevailing at the time, it was impossible for the pilot to make the landing on the Jeffersonville side, notwithstanding with a heavy pressure of steam. The wind blew such a gale as to take the boat some three miles up the river. After making several attempts to round to, we finally succeeded, and effected a landing along side of the dock. There the boat was compelled to remain until the storm subsided, which was about 6 o'clock in the morning. The river was quite rough and the waves rolled tremendously high, which caused the boat to roll and toss like a ship out at sea, which frightened the passengers very much. Through the arduous exertions of the officers on duty, they all succeeded in getting back safe. There is great praise and much credit due the officers who were on duty during the raging storm, especially Captain Jacobs, Captain Thickston, the pilot, and the chief engineer, Mr. Richard Moore, and his assistant, Mr. Powell.

From Our Exchanges.

The Pittsburg Evening Mail of the 15th says:

From present appearances there is but little prospect of a sufficient water in the rivers to let out the large amount of coal loaded into barges and boats for points on the Ohio, St. Louis and New Orleans. It is estimated that over six millions of bushels is already loaded into all the available boats and barges here, with a plenty of steam tugs to take it all away at a single run on a good stage of water. Quite a number of the coal works have had to suspend work for the want of boats and barges to put the coal in. We are informed that there are between two and three hundred empty boats and barges at points below waiting water to be towed up to be reloaded. There will be a lively time on the Monongahela when there is water, as the amount of coal loaded is larger than at any previous time, and it will take over a week to get the coal loaded out of the Monongahela.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 17.—The weather during Monday night and Tuesday was rainy, and the storm culminated at 8 o'clock last night with a destructive tornado, which passed over the lower part of the city, doing great damage, but fortunately not resulting in loss of life or serious personal injury. The steamers Armada, Louisa, and New Camden were struck by the wind and their upper works completely destroyed, and Captain Montgomery's boat, the New Camden, just built here, had her main deck swept of every stick of timber, and her pilot-house, texas, hurricane deck, and cabin floor lie piled together upon the beach.

The Louisa lost her starboard upper guard and hurricane, and her entire cabin was wrenched over towards the shore; her chimneys went overboard. The Armada presents the most unsightly appearance of all. Her entire cabin forward of her gangway, and on the starboard back to her wheel is utterly demolished, and the hurricane roof is crushed down into the cabin. The big bell was carried aft 75 feet, and landed in an old flat on shore. It will cost ten thousand dollars or more to repair her. She is insured as follows: Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $3,000; Central, of Cincinnati, $4,000; Home, of New Haven, $3,000, against all maritime risks. The Louisa was only insured against fire. The Quickstep, lying one hundred feet below the Armada, did not receive a scratch.

The weather to-day was cloudy and cold but is now clearing up. River falling. Port list yesterday—Robert Moore, from Cincinnati to St. Louis; Abeona, St. Louis to Cincinnati. Port list to-day—Camelia, Cincinnati to St. Louis. The following are aground on French Island: Grand Era, Wauatila, Belle Vernon, Armadillo, Abeona, Falls City, Rose Hite and Palestine. No Louisville packet last night.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 17.—River rising slowly; 21 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling. Arrived—Osage, from St. Louis. Departed—Norman, with 800 bales of cotton, and Argosy for Cincinnati; Arthur and Indiana for New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Arrived—Lady Gray and Magnolia from Cincinnati. Departed—Lawrence for Memphis, Edinburg for New Orleans. River rising, now 6 feet 10 inches.

CAIRO, Nov. 17.—Arrived, Evansville packet at 8 A. M.; Carroll, St. Louis to New Orleans, at 9 A. M.; Glasgow, Memphis to Cincinnati, at 10 A. M.; Alpha, Evansville packet, at 11 A. M.; Shamrock, St. Louis to Cincinnati, at 1 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Memphis, at 4 P. M.; Octavia, Mound City to St. Louis, at 5 P. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, at 5 P. M. River fell 3 inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 38.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—Weather cloudy, gloomy and colder. Thermometer 39. No indications of a rise at Oil City. Monongahela 23 inches and rising very slowly. Arrived, New State, from Wheeling.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Arrived—Washington, from Missouri river; Bon Accord, from Mound City; Andy Johnson, from Keokuk; Thompson Dean, from New Orleans; W. J. Lewis, from Memphis. Departed—Moonstone, for Peoria; Colossal, for Arkansas river; City of Cairo, for Memphis; Columbian, for New Orleans; Forsythe, for Vicksburg; Anna, for Cincinnati; Marcella, for Lexington; Andy Johnson, for Keokuk; Washington, for Missouri river; Bayard, for Louisiana. River has risen four inches, and all the upper streams are probably swelling. Weather cloudy and cool. Mercury 36 at 8 P. M.

Sweets of Radical Rule—Nice Times in South Carolina.

[From the Charleston News].

Gov. Scott has made the burning of one or two country stores in Sumter county the occasion of a characteristic proclamation. He dwells at length on the enormity of the outrage, and denounces the use of the torch with a vigor and earnestness that seems passing strange, coming from an official who already, in the brief period of his administration, has turned loose upon the community more robbers, incendiaries and cut-throats than were ever before pardoned by all the Governors that have figured in the history of South Carolina.

And lest, perchance, these precious graduates of the penitentiary, upon whose help the political hopes of our ambitious Governor and his money crew so largely depend, might innocently imagine that some of the sharp words used were meant for *them*, the following saving clause is dextrously interlarded between the falsifications and threats which make up the burden of the proclamation:

If those who pretend to possess the wealth, the intelligence, and the morality of the community, resort to it (the torch) under the pretence of enforcing law, or punishing dishonesty, they must not be surprised if others, not so favored, smarting under a sense of injustice and wrong, by which, perhaps, they have been defrauded of the hard-earned proceeds of their labor, and their families deprived of food, clothing, and shelter (and such cases are not unfrequent), should resort to the same summary process for redress.

This is the language of the man to whose keeping Radicalism has entrusted the peace and prosperity of South Carolina.

—The Empress of the French has introduced a toilette specially prepared for visiting "holy places." The pattern is a cross made of lilies, black or white, upon a material black or white.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington

SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

No Change of Cars—Time Only Five Hours.

[illegible]

No Extra Charge for [illegible] Baggage.

[illegible]

Leave.		Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:20 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:20 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	2:05 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:25 P. M.
9:20 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:25 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 11 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:20 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

7:20 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:37 P. M.
9:20 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:25 P. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5 Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis	6:40 A. M.
		17:20 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:20 A. M.	No. 1, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:27 P. M.

Railroad hands are in great demand in the vicinity of Richmond, Mo. Pay weekly.

Four car loads of negroes passed through Augusta, Ga., on Monday last, for Louisiana, to work on plantations.

The stockholders of the North Carolina Central Railroad have refused to lease out their road for twenty years.

Major C. O. Howard, of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road, committed suicide at Milwaukee night before last.

Col. G. W. Rains was seriously wounded at Augusta, Ga., on Monday last, by a railroad train backing onto him.

The survey of the Chillicothe, Lexington, and Gulf Railroad in Missouri, has been completed through to Fort Scott, Ark.

Twenty full cargoes of wheat were shipped from San Francisco to England during October. The total exports for the same month last year were 162,150 sacks of wheat and 36,000 barrels of flour.

A dispatch from Liverpool announces that a ship, containing one thousand tons of railroad iron, consigned to the Macon and Augusta railroad, had to put back into port under stress of weather badly damaged. Such a cargo has been expected to reach Charleston about the beginning of next month, and, if the telegram be confirmed, this providential cause will delay track-laying on this road for sixty or ninety days.

A party of twenty civil engineers from New York city, in charge of Captain Charles Chace, arrived in Richmond, Va., Friday, via the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and passed on the Tennessee route on their way to Galveston, Texas. They are to superintend the construction of a number of pontoon bridges on some new railroad now being built in Texas.

The Richmond Enquirer speaking of State stock in railroads says: "As a matter of sound policy the State should not hold a dollar in partnership with any internal improvement company, for it is and has always been a source of fraud and robbery upon the treasury; often the sixty per cent., the usual quota of subscription, has been the actual fund, and the forty per cent., the proportion of individual subscription, has been the fictitious fund out of which the improvement has been made. It was a common occurrence for contractors and the like to make large subscriptions of stock merely to get the State's money, and fix up their bids accordingly."

The Evansville Journal takes to task the Nashville press. It says, after a column article setting forth its grievances: "But suppose the programme hinted at by the Nashville Banner be inaugurated, and an effort made to break the lease through the instrumentality of the courts, what will be the result? In the first place, the payment of the indebtedness of the road to the State of Tennessee, which is provided for in the lease, will be postponed, if not not ultimately repudiated or forfeited. Secondly, the contractors will hesitate to advance money on other claims against the road, which they have agreed to pay, until they know of a certainty that their lease will not be set aside.

Thirdly they will be so annoyed by these ill-omened law-suits that they will be unable to devote all their efforts, as is now their intention, to completing the road. We are assured, we may state parenthetically, that the road can be finished in ten months, and will be if the lessees are not hampered.

Fourth, if the lease is set aside by the courts, the road will be in the condition in which it stood previous to the lease. An order for its sale will at once be issued, it will be gobbled by some speculators for a song, its completion indefinitely postponed, and all the money spent thus far on its construction, stock, franchises, &c., will be forfeited by the present owners.

The Chicago Railway Review, speaking of the winter time-table, says: The Trunk Lines have, we are glad to announce, compromised their differences, temporarily at least, in regard to time between Chicago and New York. The trains to and from New York will leave and arrive at Chicago at the same time, a slight difference being allowed the lines whose eastern termini are on the Jersey side, in order to give all travelers equal facilities in regard to hotel accommodations in New York.

We are rejoiced to note so grateful an evidence that the reign of reason has begun in railway management in dealing with a vexed question in the equitable and harmonious solution of which all the so-called competing lines have the same interest. It is, indeed, high time that good sense, plain business policies, and manly forbearance be shown in the solution of this through problem, from which no trunk line can be excluded, and in which all have like concern. A policy which seeks to discriminate in favor of any one line can benefit it but temporarily; while it is sure to precipitate evils in the disadvantages of which it must in the long run share with all the rest.

We therefore heartily trust—and fain hope that the present understanding is an earnest thereof—that there will, henceforth, be no cuttings-under of rates; no departures from time mutually agreed upon; especially, no more madness of fast trains in the running of which the public safety is imperiled, and the property of the companies deteriorated out of all proportion to all possible gain to the traveling and business community.

There is enough for all to do; and time and rates should be so fixed by the common wisdom and approbation of all, that every pound of freight and every passenger shall be carried at a reasonable profit.

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

COLLISION ON THE C. C. C. AND I. R. R.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 17.—The Cincinnati express on the C. C. C. and I. R. R., due here this morning at 7, met with a serious accident near Shiloh, O., at half-past five. The wind had driven the freight car from the side track at Shelby, some six miles down the road, and the express, running at the rate of 25 miles an hour, ran into it, throwing the engine and two baggage cars from the track, and tearing up rails in a fearful manner.

Lawrence Martin, engineer, was found by the side of the boiler insensible, his head cut and badly bruised. The fireman was found beneath the engine with his leg broken and head cut. These were all the persons seriously hurt.

Superintendent Flinn sent out a relief train, and, accompanied by physicians, went to the scene of the disaster and rendered every assistance. The track was cleared of the wreck during the day, so that trains can now pass.

RAILROAD BRIDGE DESTROYED.

The bridge on the Sandusky division of the Lake Shore railroad, which spans Pipe creek, between Huron and Sandusky, was totally destroyed by fire this morning soon after the passage of the East bound accommodation train. It is supposed that the structure took fire from sparks of the locomotive. Trains on the road will run only as far as Huron until the bridge is rebuilt. Workmen will commence operations immediately, and trains will be delayed but a few days.

THE BYRON CALUMNY.

The Quarterly Review on Mrs. Stowe and Lady Byron.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: The second edition of The Quarterly Review contains a postscript to the article on Byron, in which one or two new facts are stated. The reviewer complains of "the illiberal insinuations which have been based upon the appearance in The Quarterly of Lady Byron's letters to Mrs. Leigh. They do," he says, "fit it admirably, but did it never occur to the critics, who affect surprise at the circumstance, that this sort of fitness is one of the ordinary results of truth? The existence of these letters was known, and they were a frequent subject of conversation in metropolitan circles, some weeks before the appearance of our article. The originals are in legitimate and honorable custody, and their authenticity is guaranteed by two noblemen whose names (freely circulated already) can be given if required. The original of the first letter, the undated one, was in our possession when we wrote, along with several other autograph letters of Lady Byron." The article proceeds:

"Far from admitting, as stated by the Saturday Review, that the specified crime 'was the substance of the famous communication to Dr. Lushington in 1816,' the inclination of our opinion was, and is, decidedly the other way, notwithstanding the forcible inference from his confirmed silence. The language of the 'Remarks,' we repeat, is all but decisive on this point. Lady Byron stated in 1830 (1) that the conduct of which she complained in 1816 was of a nature to be palliated or excused by insanity; (2) that all the facts were known to her when she arrived at Kirby Mallory, although a part of them were kept back. Now, the crime in question, in which two persons were concerned, could not be excused or palliated (if it could be excused or palliated at all) by the insanity of one. No new light was or could be thrown upon the reserved facts so far as they affected Mrs. Leigh, and it is Lady Byron's unchanged demeanor to her sister-in-law that must be accounted for as well as her changed demeanor to her lord."

After remarking that in September, 1816, Lady Byron went to stay with Colonel and Mrs. Leigh at their place near Newmarket, and that down to and including the period of Lord Byron's last illness his sister was the recognized medium of communication between Lady Byron and himself, the reviewer goes on:

"After stating (*ante*, p. 418) that Mr. Wilmot Horton disclaimed every charge made by Lord Broughton, we said: 'We are not aware whether this specific charge was named among the rest.' We are now able to state positively that the specific charge was named by Lord Broughton, and distinctly disclaimed by Mr. Wilmot Horton, on behalf of Lady Byron. At the burning of the autobiography Mrs. Leigh was represented by one or both of Lady Byron's confidential friends, Mr. Wilmot Horton and Colonel (Sir Francis) Horton.

The problem which Mrs. Beecher Stowe may really help to solve is, in the opinion of The Quarterly, this: At what period Lady Byron first specified the charge, and by what supposed evidence or mental process she arrived at it? That, assuming her to have specified it in 1816, she did so under the influence of monomania, is a theory of which the reviewer declares he never so much as heard, until he saw it attributed (by the Saturday Review) to himself, on the strength of his having said, in reference to Lady Byron's multiform statements during the last ten or fifteen years of her life, that the most (or only) charitable hypothesis was insanity. "But," the writer goes on, "even as regards that period, we did not say it was our hypothesis; and we must beg leave to suspend our opinion on the point.

"Enough for us to have demonstrated that whenever, or under whatever state of mind, she brought the accusation, it was false." The conclusion arrived at is, that "if we assume the charge to be false, we at all events clear Mrs. Leigh. But if the charge was well-founded, or even if Lady Byron believed it to be well-founded, we do not clear her. She still stands self-convicted of a prolonged course of dissimulation and hypocrisy, which is more likely to make angels weep than hail her a spotless member of their choir."

The Quarterly does not say, but people who ought to know do say, that the noblemen spoken of in the postscript are the Earl of Chichester and Lord William Godolphin Osborne.

The London Post of November 3d is informed that Dr. Lushington's continued silence on the Byron mystery is in no respect attributable to his age or state of health, his intellect being remarkably clear and vigorous for his age; nor does he shun allusions to the topic, although he declines to state whether Lady Byron did or did not make the specific charge in question.

The elevation of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter in England is deeply regretted by the instructors and pupils of Rugby school, where, as head master, he was not less beloved than his distinguished predecessor, Dr. Arnold. The feeling among the boys is illustrated by a letter from one of them to his father, published in the English papers, in which occur the following passages: "I shall not care a bit for the school with a new master, no more will any one. I feel sure that there was not anybody in the school who ever disliked him. We cannot ever possibly have another anything approaching to him. I would not mind only having 10s. a term all the time I'm here if he would come back." Dr. Temple may receive more eloquent testimonials to his usefulness and good influence at Rugby, but he will have to wait long for one more hearty and sincere. The spirit and self-denial exhibited by this Rugby lad in the last sentence of his letter is specially worthy of notice.

☞ A curious incident happened in Paris some three or four years since. In a niche of one of the Corinthian columns of a public building a sparrow had built its nest. One morning one of the sparrows was seen hanging by the neck from the nest, suspended by a string of some kind that had formed a portion of that structure. It was struggling hard to get free, and hundreds of people congregated to witness what, in Paris, is always an agreeable sensation—a possible suicide. After a while the bird gave up the ghost, and it hung there for two days, swaying in the breeze. At last a coroner's jury of sparrows assembled and cut it down with their beaks, but the verdict given by them still remains a sealed one.

Even Mendelssohn does not escape the charge of plagiarism, for the London Orchestra says that "the first tenor song in the 'Elijah' is a parody from a modern German; the 'Hammer Song' is written upon Handel; and the 'Hear, O ye Israel,' a close copy of Sebastian Bach. Mendelssohn has thrown all his sweet and seducing spirit into these arias, and thus made them his own, but they are sympathetic associations, not original developments. There is nothing of that originality, felicity, and perfect freedom that marks the arias in 'The Creation,' although it is but justice to remark that Haydn is by no means original in his celebrated aria, 'With verdure clad.'"

—A short time ago a close-fisted farmer on the Sandy river, in Maine, died, after devising one dollar to his only son. The old gentleman was duly buried in the venerable churchyard, which suffered a terrible washing away by the late flood, and a short time ago his body was found opposite the son's place, having been brought down the river a long distance. When the tender-hearted son was informed of the fact, he made the touching remark, "Probably come back after that dollar."

—The authoress of "East Lynne" (Mrs. Henry Wood) speaks in her last novel, "Roland Yorke," of "the not-attempted-to-be-concealed care" of Roland's face, which brings to mind Miss Barney's remarks on "the-sudden-at-the-moment-though-from-lingering-illness-often-previously-expected death of Mr. Barney's wife."

—A citizen of Richmond drives a wagon one hundred years old—the exact longevity of the memorable "one-horse shay" of which the poet discoursed. With a little tying up at the axles and abstinence from smashing on the part of the driver, it is said still to be a safe and serviceable vehicle.

—Rear Admiral Wm. B. Shubrick is now the oldest officer in either the army or navy, having entered the service in 1806. The oldest commission in the army is that of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, of Braintree, Mass., who entered the army in 1808.

—The Hon. Robert J. Walker leaves a widow, nee Bache, of the Franklin family, three daughters, one of them married to a brother of Mrs. Sickels, and two sons, the eldest of whom is married to a niece of the late Edwin A. Stevens, the Hoboken millionaire.

—Napoleon's diet is now beefsteak, oysters, and chocolate. Tea and coffee even are forbidden him.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

We Have Reduced the Prices of Our Laces, Satins and Trimmings from 10 to 60 per ct.

[illegible]

in this city at

BLUM BROTHERS',

NO. 144 [illegible] ST.

[illegible]

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.

OFFER

100 pcs black Alpacas, double-faced, superb quality, at 75c, worth $1.

100 pcs Bonjour's [illegible] Empress Cloths at 65c, worth 85c.

100 pcs colored Pacific Alpacas at 25c, worth 35c.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.,

118 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

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The Cheapest Place

In the city to get your

Job Printing Done

IS AT THE

Courier-Journal Job Office.

Call and see specimens. J. R. [illegible]

Office in [illegible] Courier-Journal Building. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Guipure Lace,

[illegible] Slippers & Cushions,

Velvets, [illegible], Buttons,

[illegible] Whalebone Corsets at 50c, 75c, $1 75, $2, up to $5.

CALL AND SEE AT

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DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of [illegible] cases.

[illegible]

MEDICINE FURNISHED.

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

We have devoted twenty years to the study of this branch of medicine, and treat by the very latest and most approved methods.

[illegible]

Office, 194 [illegible] Fifth street, near Market.

N. B.—On account of increase of business since our return from the East we will receive patients from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DOCTOR HUNTER,

No. 183 THIRD STREET,

Treats successfully all Private Diseases. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones, are thoroughly eradicated from the system.

SPERMATORRHEA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, and IMPOTENCY, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Sunday liquor law is to be enforced in Henderson.

[illegible] will visit the Georgetown parish on the 20th.

[illegible] are being made at Uniontown for hogs at $11.

A [illegible] cemetery is being erected at Clinton, Hickman county.

Georgetown wants its Main street illuminated at night with coal-oil lamps.

The stock of coal in Covington on Tuesday, in the hands of dealers, was 322,[illegible] bushels.

A young girl of Lexington is engaged in making a fac simile of the Observer and Reporter with a pen.

The returns of bounty and succession taxes in the 7th district for the month of October is $6,-348 57.

The Dry Run Church, in Scott county, last week presented to their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Sallis, an elegant gold watch.

James A. Howerton, of Bourbon county, is making large sales of Berkshire pigs at prices ranging from $25 to $56.

The wheat is not doing well in Hickman county, on account of the long drought. That sown a month has not come up.

Miss Margaret Ann McFadden, one of the most gifted singers Lexington has ever produced, has gone to Chicago to reside.

Henderson has petitioned the Postoffice Department for a daily mail to Evansville and from Henderson to Madisonville.

Captain Thomas Hines, who escaped with Morgan from the Ohio penitentiary, is a candidate for Judge of Warren county.

Capt. J. H. Clark and Miss Florence Anderson, editors of the Kentucky People, Harrodsburg, were married on Thursday last.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to prove Mrs. Gorham, of Stamping Ground, a lunatic, in the Scott county court, on Friday last.

Strychnine was successfully administered to nine fat hogs belonging to Capt. James H. Kerr, of Bourbon county, one day last week.

W. A. McDade, the young man who ran against the shaft of a buggy wagon, in Lexington, a few days ago, has since died of his wounds.

Green Moss, Esq., who lived on the farm of George W. Burch, in Scott county, died, on Wednesday last, from the effects of a fall in Georgetown a few days previous.

Mr. H. P. McGrath, of Fayette, sold, a few days ago, a Washington-Denmark saddle mare to a gentleman from Mississippi, for $750. She was sired by Cromwell's celebrated saddle stallion.

A suit is pending in Hickman county between Ben. E. Grey and Halliday & Co., and the Mobile and Ohio railroad, in which the right of certain individuals to collect wharfage at Columbus is involved.

It is suggested that the Masons and Odd Fellows of Georgetown unite in the erection of a handsome three-story building, the third floor of which could be used by both orders as lodge rooms.

The rough and dressed hemp exhibited by McGrath & Morgan, of Lexington, at the late International Industrial Exhibition at Buffalo, New York, took the premium. It was raised by Messrs. John and David Vance, of Fayette county.

A coal-oil lamp exploded in Mr. Morrow's room, in the Bourbon House, Paris, the other night. Mrs. M. was just approaching it to extinguish the light, and was slightly injured by the explosion. The lamp had been used fourteen years.

A would-be assassin threw two rocks through a window of Mr. Leslie Lane's house, in Lawrenceburg, on Tuesday night, barely missing a burning lamp. Had the lamp been broken, the house would in all probability have been destroyed.

Two plasterers, named William Remy and Alexander Milliner, had an altercation at Mullins' Station, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, on Monday afternoon, in which the latter was severely stabbed in the right breast with a knife. He will hardly recover.

Two boxes of fire-works exploded in Lexington on Tuesday, on Main street, while being drayed to the Covington depot. The earth was shaken as if by the simultaneous discharge of a battery of artillery. The driver of the dray was hoisted somewhat but no person was injured.

Joe Shaver and a man named Peters, of Uniontown, while under the influence of liquor, on Wednesday last, tried to take possession of the steamer Ella Hughes. They were pretty roughly handled by the crew, Peters being shot in the bowels rather dangerously. The boat wasn't captured that trip.

At the stock sales in Georgetown on Monday there were about 500 head of cattle on the market, which sold at from 5 to 6 cents; work cattle sold at from $210 to $225 per yoke; yearlings at from $22 to $40. Mules sold at from $100 to $200; one pair of matched 3 and 4 years old sold at $426. Horses ranged from $75 to $142. Hogs sold privately at $9 50.

Mr. Joe. Marin, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Bourbon county, died last Saturday, aged eighty-three years. Mr. M. commenced life a poor boy. He leaves a wife and two daughters—Mrs. John Lucas and Mrs. Emily Spears. Mr. Marin left no will, saying the law made a distribution of his property to suit him. His assessed property amounted to $65,775. Of this amount there was 600 acres of the most valuable land in Bourbon, rated at only $50 per acre.

The Paris Citizen says: "The mule market during the past week has been quite active at this point, the shipments having been unusually heavy. Holders still demand high prices, notwithstanding the report of a dull market in the Southern States. As we write a drove of sixty head of mules and horses are passing along the street en route for the South. The shipments of stock from the Paris stock-pens per Kentucky Central railroad, for the week ending November 13th, were as follows: Cattle, 8½ carloads; hogs, 24 do; sheep, 4 do. Total, 63 cars."

Detective Butts, of Covington, went to Paris on Monday and found at the house of a negro named James Walton about one thousand dollars' worth of stolen goods, consisting of bed-clothing, wearing apparel, carpets, silverware, &c., nearly all the property of Mr. W. K. Hubbell, who resides on Freeman street, Cincinnati. These articles, and many others heretofore recovered by our police, were stolen from Mr. Hubbell's residence about two months ago, while he and his family were away from home, by a negro named Mark Vince, who was employed as a servant in a family living on the same square. Vince and other negroes supposed to have been implicated with him in the larceny are now in jail. The negro Walton is Vince's father-in-law.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Cartersville, Ga., has thirteen bar-rooms.

St. Joseph, Mo., has organized a Board of Trade.

Hot soda water is the fashionable tipple in Norfolk, Va.

Lebanon, Tenn., is trying to organize a board of trade.

Real estate is rising rapidly in value all throughout Georgia.

There is a prospect that Florida State scrip will soon be at par.

A firm near Nashville shipped, last week, 47,000 fruit trees.

The Workingmen's Union of Atlanta, Ga., will nominate a ticket for city offices.

Florida beef, put up at Mellonville, at $14 per barrel, is being shipped to New York.

J. D. Sames, county court clerk of Pittsylvania, Va., has not missed a court for 43 years.

Bank of Tennessee money is now on a par with greenbacks in the payment of taxes and debts due the State.

Deputy Sheriff Taylor was chloroformed in Memphis on Saturday night and robbed of a gold watch and other valuables.

Chester county, S. C., according to the recent census, has a population of 18,805, of whom 6,719 are white and the balance negroes.

Six hundred families have settled in Marion county, Florida, within the last three years, under the provisions of the homestead act.

The court-house in Bolivar, Tenn., has received a six hundred and fifteen pound bell, and will shortly be adorned with a real clock.

Dyersburg, Tenn., wants to be reorganized so it can enjoy the supreme felicity of electing a Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Why not?

General Wm. E. Martin, a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, died in Baltimore on Tuesday last of apoplexy. He was about fifty-nine years of age.

A French dancing master named Louis Bazar last week collected his tuition fees from his class in advance and decamped. He left several unpaid bills behind him.

During the month of October past, seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine acres of land were disposed of at the United States Land Office in St. Louis.

The railroad conductor, Capt. Tullen, who turned the negro mail agent off the Pensacola and Jackson railroad, a few days ago, has been discharged by the railroad company.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, has moved his quarters from the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, to the Executive Mansion, which presents a more cheerful look now than it has done for years.

Buchlin is rather a promising town in Linn county, Mo., on the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, well watered and timbered, and good, improved lands, to be bought at six to eighteen dollars an acre.

Abe Sheppard, a colored man, confined in the penitentiary at Nashville, received his pardon from Gov. Senter the other day, on the strength of a petition presented by the mother of the convict, the names to which were all forged.

Bishop Doggett has, by request, changed the time of holding the ensuing session of the Florida conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, from the 22d of December to the 30th of December. The conference meets at Lake City.

Dr. Wm. H. Cuyler, a venerable citizen of Savannah, Ga., and for many years Chief Justice of the Inferior Court of Chatham county, died suddenly at the court-house in Savannah on Friday last. As a mark of respect to his memory, the court-house was closed for that day.

The South Carolina State Fair, which closed at Columbia last Friday, was a complete success. A subscription list was opened of those agreeing to back the Executive Committee in their expenditures for the next fair, and in a few minutes, amid much enthusiasm, nearly $4,000 were subscribed, in sums running from $100 to $500.

An agent of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Company of New York (Mr. Barnum, of Norfolk,) is at present in Tennessee, for the purpose not only of interesting the people in the establishment of a line of steamers from Norfolk to the Mediterranean ports, but of securing the aid and encouragement of Tennessee legislation in its behalf.

Robert Pickens, a young man of sixteen years of age, met with a fatal accident on Thursday morning, at West Kansas City, Missouri, by falling through the floors of a building occupied by Plant Bros., Pratt & Co. He was precipitated a distance of about thirty feet, striking upon some joists on the first floor, and never recovering his rational consciousness.

Col. Augustus Seaborn Jones, an old and respected citizen of Georgia, died in Savannah on Saturday last at the age of 75. He was a wealthy and extensive planter up to the commencement of the war, since which time he has almost entirely withdrawn from active business pursuits. He was a member of the Georgia Legislature, and also a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession of Georgia.

While Reverend M. Berry, a local Methodist preacher, was addressing a congregation at Columbia, Brazoria county, Texas, on the evening of the 5th instant, six armed desperadoes entered the church and fired on and killed him instantly. Reverend Mr. Hardwell, the minister in charge, who was sitting in the pulpit, was knocked down by one of the ruffians, but as he is a very powerful man, he rallied and took the weapon away from his assailant. The assassins then ran out of the house.

A man named Adolph Meyer, apparently of Hebrew origin, has discovered a new way to raise the wind. He recently established a silversmith's shop at Appomattox Court-house, Va. He remained about a month, during which time he was well patronized. At the end of it, he decamped, taking with him five or six gold, and some twenty silver watches, supposed to be worth several hundred dollars. Nothing is known of the direction taken by him.

Signor Gonsalio, of Durham & Gonsalio's minstrels, while walking a rope at Smeedville, Tenn., on Monday evening last, lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of thirty-six feet. The fall, however, was partially broken by the performer, who, in his sudden descent, grabbed the trapeze rope, which probably saved his life. He, however, sprained both wrists and sustained considerable injury to his knee-cap, but was able to perform again at night.

In the Circuit Court of Chariton county, Mo., last week, a petition was filed by James Kelly and General Joseph Kelly against Wm. E. Moberly and others, claiming $100,000 for work done in 1859, under contract, upon the Chariton and Randolph railroad. The plaintiffs allege that they graded, bridged and piled about 16 miles of the road, but that the company failed to pay them, and subsequently surrendered all its franchises and assets to the North Missouri road.

A farmer of DeKalb county, Mo., was recently swindled out of his farm by a fellow named Jos. Henry, who hailed from Indiana. He paid for it in bogus Logan county (Va.) mining bonds, then turned the farm into cash and started for Nebraska. The swindle being discovered, the fellow was followed, captured and compromised the matter by paying the farmer full value for his land, and a sufficient amount to liquidate the expenses incurred in pursuit of the swindler.

Each year the traces of the military works around Petersburg, Va., grow fainter. Many of the large forts still stand in their ruined and dismantled condition, and will stand, doubtless, for many years to come; but the long lines of breast-works, in many places, have been leveled and put under cultivation. In a few years such changes will have been accomplished in this respect, that even the men who so long stood behind them will scarcely be able to recognize the scenes of their trials and sufferings.

A colored man named William Graves, who resides in Amelia county, Va., has been for some time past bringing numerous lots of melted silver to Richmond and disposing of the same. So frequent was this the case that a jeweler some time ago had him arrested upon suspicion of coming dishonestly by the precious metal. There being no proof against him, however, he was discharged. On Saturday he was at the lower station-house, claiming some melted silver taken from a colored man some weeks ago by the police. Graves says the lot in question is some silver melted during the burning of a house by the Federal army as it passed through Amelia.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has made the burning of one or two country stores in Sumter county the occasion of a proclamation strikingly characteristic of a scalawag. He dwells at length on the enormity of the outrage and thinks that the bayonet-rule established over the State should be more vigorously and rigorously carried out. The Charleston News calls this passing strange, coming as it does from an official, who already, in the brief period of his own administration, has turned loose upon the community more robbers, incendiaries and cut-throats than were ever before pardoned by all the Governors that have figured in the history of South Carolina. His carpet-bag Excellency sends forth from the penitentiary and other prisons all the many convicted burners and murderers that have been in confinement, and then wants a most remorseless dynasty of the bayonet and bullet established because burning and murder are on foot in the State. He unmuzzles mad dogs and would punish the whole people because some are bitten.

It is calculated, that, if the entire Union were as densely peopled as Massachusetts, it would have a population of 619,000,000, by far the greatest population of any country in the world, not even China excepted. Massachusetts has an average of 178 persons to the square mile, but this ratio is exceeded by many Old Country nations. Massachusetts has of course a large number of inhabitants engaged in other pursuits than agriculture, but it is probable that she is not capable of as great an amount of agricultural productions to the square mile as the average of the rest of the territory of the United States. It has been estimated that in the year 1900 our population will number 100,000,000, which would be an average increase of only 23 persons to each square mile. Kentucky is undoubtedly capable of sustaining ten times the population she now contains and more too. A Philadelphia journal claims that Pennsylvania can and will sustain with ease a population of 20,000,000. Her vast mineral resources are still in the infancy of their development, and yet they at present yield sixty per cent. of all the iron used in the United States, and the steadily-increasing annual total of her coal is 17,000,000 of tons.

It has always been considered desirable in this city, and we suppose in all cities, to get rid of the hucksters, the middle-men between the farmers and the purchasers of their produce. The desire on the part of both producers and consumers has been to come directly together so as not to have to support a third party living and flourishing at the expense of both. But Commissioner Delano comes to the aid of the third party, incomparably the least worthy of the three, the subsisters upon the two others, the hucksters. He interposes to prevent the people, who wish to buy farm-products, from buying of the farmers. He will not let a farmer take his produce to market in town or city or anywhere else without paying a special tax as a broker under the Internal Revenue law. The farmer can sell his crops upon his own farm without paying a tax if a purchaser comes there to buy them, but he must pay the tax if he takes them off elsewhere to be sold. If no one comes to buy, he must either pay the special tax as a broker or let his crops rot where he gathers them. Surely this was never contemplated by the authors of the Internal Revenue law, unwise as they undoubtedly were. The Commissioner's construction of the law is oppressive, mischievous, and absurd; and, meanly as we think of Congress, we cannot but hope that it will, in this matter, come to the aid of the people. If it does not, hucksters will have piping times.

Army Reunions.

There is nothing so illusive in its nature as that which goes by the name of martial spirit. Every ambitious man has at some period of his life conceived himself capable of writing poems and commanding armies. In a sentimental way these fond and over-foolish indulgences of the imagination, this merely ticklesome prattle of the fancy, which come of day-dreaming and belong to grassy slopes and quiet skies, are most harmless. But every man who has been a soldier inclines to the belief that he has a claim upon the civil service at the expiration of his military duty; and, as this is a positive idea which is often asserted with a degree of resolution against which resistance is for a time quite unavailing, and as the capacity for bearing arms is an almost unerring evidence of a lack of capacity for civic employment, the phantoms of martial spirit are not so easy to deal with. They are stubborn and sometimes eloquent. They deceive themselves and deceive the rabble. They break out in all manner of inconsistent shapes; and he who has prided himself upon the reticence of the field becomes a noisy and copious orator from the forum.

The genius of American institutions is not warlike. We are a nation of shopkeepers. We are a peaceful race. We showed that we did not lack for manhood by cracking each other over the crown roundly and well; but the suddenness with which we laid down our arms and seized the chance of returning to the thrift of common life proves that we love money better than glory. Yet the spectacle was not degraded or degrading. The armies melted like a mimic pageant. The shops refilled. The fields were repeopled. Just as the troops were assembled—by one call as it were—they dispersed; and the world was startled and delighted.

It may sound ungracious—we certainly do not mean it to be inhospitable—if we say that we look upon the beautiful evanishment of 1865 as the arch of triumph in the career of the American soldier, and regard every act of reassembling as so much subtracted from the splendor of an act involving so much thorough heroism and sobriety of character. It is too early for the valiants to shoulder their crutches and talk their battles over. Their deeds are too fresh in the public mind. They themselves can not need to be refreshed by going back to the camp-fire and the field of carnage for that mutual cheer and solace which old men seek from by-gone reminiscence and brotherly reunion. These military festivals convey an idea of more vanity than real pride of arms, and leave the participants in the doubtful attitude of blowing their own trumpets and seeking to prolong the eclat of war when they have sufficiently enjoyed all that they fought for. They might afford to wait for the honors that belong to old age, when another generation has come on and fresh young minds are prepared to receive and honor the records of their prowess.

Nor is this all. If one side glorifies itself, the other might, and if ever we are to have genuine and lasting peace and union, they must come from a mutual agreement to bury the hatchet all round and with the hatchet the trophies also. It is impossible to relieve these meetings wholly of a certain political significance. It is next to impossible to rid them of indiscretions of one sort and another. Their tendency is not peaceful. Their influence is not genial. Admitting all their claims—and making a special note of the character of many of their elements—they are thoroughly un-American and un-Republican.

We write in the interest of no party, but at the suggestion of a very large and open-handed patriotism, and yet we are conscious that a political interpretation will be given even to these remarks. Be it so. If this country is to be saved, it will not be through the agency of soldiers, but by the power of the civil law, peaceful arts and popular intelligence. Against these elevating and purifying forces the soldier is arrayed; for he can hope to thrive only as they decline. During four disastrous years we endured him. He had his fill of glory. He was every inch a hero; and the cause he fought for and the color of his cloth did not in any wise obscure his fame or lessen the enjoyment which it brought him. Courage is always respectable. Genius cannot be successfully denied. But the day of war is over, and with its setting the soldier should retire to rest. His day, for the present, is over too. The day of peace has come. It can be graced only by the triumphs of peace. The drum-beat and the bugle sound, but out of tune and harsh. There is not in the display of flags and martial splendor any fitness and therefore they possess no reasonable inspiration. The laurels that were won were doubtless well won and were not on one side merely; but that they may be worthily worn they should be borne in modesty, subordinate to the laurels of the plow-share, the victories of commerce, the purposes of science and the policies of statesmen. Lee is now but a teacher of boys. Is Grant a happier or more useful man? And this tells the tale which history is very like to repeat over again with its multitude of adornments and illustrations. Our age is most matter-of-fact, but not, we trust, most melancholy; and we, its material creatures, are sick of loud alarums and bitter strifes of armies. We seek peace. The soldiers may not wish to give it to us. They may still desire to hold their power in the State. It will not do. Even now the fire is out; the day is breaking; and we shall not need the warmth of the bivouac for we shall have the natural glow of that steady and genial light which glorifies wherever it shines and never scorches that it shines upon.

The New York Custom House.

The late investigations of the affairs of the New York custom-house show that it is thoroughly and disgustingly rotten. The Government, at the very lowest estimate, has, within a short period, been swindled by it out of three-quarters of a million of dollars, and it is probable that the amount will turn out to be very considerably more. The custom-house has not in times past been considered a model of purity by any means, but never before did it exhibit such corruption as has been found to have pervaded it during the last half year.

An examination of the accounts and transactions of Deputy Collector Blatchford, an old and unscrupulous politician, has brought the frauds, or at least a portion of them, to light. Immense drawback frauds are announced; frauds of all kinds are announced. The investigation has been conducted by the Collector, Mr. Grinnell, and by District Attorney Pierrepoint, whose own character for integrity and honesty is not more than half as good as it should be. And this investigation, says a Radical organ, the Commercial Advertiser, has demonstrated beyond a doubt that an immense quantity of goods has been removed from bond upon fraudulent papers, and that the aggregate amount may reach a million of dollars. How deeply Blatchford is concerned in them, the Government officials having charge of the investigation say that they "do not at present feel justified in making public." The frauds committed in the drawback department are consummated in some cases by fraudulent papers and in others by changing amounts upon which drawbacks were due. The frauds were conducted in the boldest possible manner, and it is therefore supposed that "some one holding a responsible place under the Government was concerned in them." Drawbacks were sometimes obtained to the amount of two or three thousand dollars for goods alleged to have been shipped on vessels that never left port. Papers upon which these claims were collected had to be signed by Blatchford, formerly in charge of the drawback bureau, and more recently in charge of public stores. It is claimed that he received 10 per cent. on frauds amounting to $350,000, but these are only a small proportion of the frauds committed.

Public opinion seems to relieve Mr. Grinnell, the Collector, of any suspicion of having participated in the frauds or encouraged them or known that they were in progress, but the fact of their having gone regularly on for so long a time and to such an extent right under his eyes and nose proves him to be at best wholly unfit for the office he holds. He must abandon it either voluntarily or by compulsion, or the Administration will suffer more on his account than it has suffered already. He has shown himself culpably negligent if not absolutely and grossly criminal in the discharge or rather the non-discharge of his official functions. If he did not discover the frauds, it was because he did not look for them. If he did not enter upon an investigation when he should have done so, it was because he was both credulous and incredulous, credulous in favor of his subordinate officers and incredulous in regard to the representations repeatedly made to him as to their dishonest conduct by men every way worthy of his belief. He was strongly assured several weeks ago, that Blatchford was regularly practicing extensive frauds upon the Government, and the manner in which he was practicing them was explained fully and in detail, but Grinnell declared Blatchford an honest man and took no measures and would take none to either verify or refute the charge. Two or three weeks afterwards, another and even stronger statement was made to him implicating Blatchford in frauds, but he carelessly gave the same answer as before and made no inquiry whatever. Soon, however, the evidences of corruption became so manifest that he could no longer, out of regard either for his own case or for the character of his Custom-house, ignore them, but, in the meantime he had granted Blatchford leave of absence notwithstanding the criminal charges existing against the latter and authenticated so far as the testimony of respectable men could authenticate them. Blatchford improved the opportunity thus given him to make his escape from under the impending avalanche. Some say that he has fled to Europe, others that he is in Canada, and still others that he is lurking in New York city. Dispatches for his arrest have been sent in all directions; and, if he shall be caught, nothing but the clemency of the President, whose favor he is said to enjoy, can save him from the penitentiary.

From the experience which the country has had of Grant thus far, it would seem as if the tenure-of-office law, infamous as it was, might as well have been left in full force throughout his term. We don't know that he has turned any rascals out of office, but he has put a great many in. His collectors and their deputies, his assessors and his foreign Ministers and Consuls and Territorial Governors, taken all in all, present an array the like of which the country never before saw.

New York Legislature.

The Democracy have now both branches of the New York Legislature for the first time in seventeen years. Throughout all that long period the Radical party has had full power in that body. And it has used its power freely and profligately. It has hesitated at no political iniquity.

Now the Democracy, as we said, will have control. There is, of course, a great deal of speculation on both sides as to the use which they will make of it. The Radical organs are full of warnings and threats and of apparently bold but really weak defiance. They challenge the Democracy to show their policy. But there need be no challenge in the case. The Democracy will, undoubtedly, show their policy very promptly and rejoice in the opportunity of showing it. During the long Radical ascendency in the State, there have been many great scandals in legislation, and from these, if we mistake not, the State will now be to a great extent redeemed. The Democratic people have keenly felt the workings of injustice and wrong, and they know what remedies are needed and where and how they should be applied. The object of a great deal of the legislation through all the years of Radical rule has been to make that rule perpetual, no matter by what means. Such legislation will be repealed, and long-established corruption will be unveiled and cast down wherever it can be reached. But the Democracy will not rest in their power. They will, we are confident, be not less prudent than bold. They will act guardedly and wisely, not forgetting that there is a political future before them.

Undoubtedly the Democratic Legislature will repeal the registry law which the Radicals created. It was not intended to promote justice, and it has promoted injustice. The Radicals have had full power and time enough to revise it and re-revise it, making it exactly what they pleased, and yet even they do not now pretend that it has subserved any good purpose, only a bad one. Still they want a registry law and are calling upon the Democratic Legislature either to let the present law stand or to give them a new one. The New York Tribune, while insisting upon a registry law, states in the strongest terms that there is a vastly greater amount of fraudulent voting in the State of New York now than there was before there was any registry law at all, and, this being the case, we probably do not err in thinking that the Democracy will decide to have no registry law, leaving voters to be challenged, as in former times, at the polls, where a far more enlightened and active vigilance is sure to be exercised than can be expected in the registrars' offices.

And there will, no doubt, be a thorough overhauling of the government of New York city. The Radical Legislatures, knowing the city to be largely Democratic, have not permitted it to control its own affairs. They have deprived it of self-government. They have treated it as a subjugated city. They have played the satrap toward it. The control of the police force of the city has not for some time past been in the city. The police has been governed by the Radical State officers. It has been governed from Albany. This outrage, among others, will, we are sure, be corrected. There can be no reason for not correcting it as soon as the Legislature shall assemble.

Let the New York Legislature do what it may, there will of course be an outcry against it on the part of Radicalism. The more thoroughly it shall do its duty, the louder the outcry will be. But the noise will not hurt anybody.

Mormonism in New York.

The New York Times continues to urge its rather startling announcement that a Mormom temple will be erected in that city within the coming year, and that a committee, at whose disposal the requisite funds will be placed by the Mormons in this country, have nearly completed their plans, and will shortly make the purchase of a satisfactory location. The building, as the Times has stated, is to cost at least half a million of dollars. It is intended to combine the purposes of a place of worship, a house of reception for Mormon immigrants from Europe, and a resting-place for the travelling brethren of the United States. The house of worship will occupy the center of the grand edifice, and from it the whole will take the name of temple. The establishment will be ruled by a resident Saint, assisted by a number of Elders and a regular Board of Commissioners, all of whom are to be appointed by the Mormon Government at Utah. But, according to the Times, the occasion for this Mormon institution in New York by no means arises entirely from the objects we have mentioned. That paper says:

> "The Mormons are fast becoming a large sect among us. They are numerous in this city and Brooklyn, although so quietly has Mormonism grown up in our midst that its progress has been scarcely observed by the general public. At present there is upward of three hundred families of Latter-Day Saints in Brooklyn, and as many, if not more, in New York. They have a church in Brooklyn, which is open to all comers, and are governed by a Saint and several elders. These people ever look forward to the day which will see them located in the City of the Saints, and their prophet Brigham Young. They are well off and in good business circumstances, and bear excellent characters among their Christian neighbors. Every Sunday is spent in devotional exercises at their church, which is well filled from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. In their business transactions with Christians they are scrupulously honest, and when they deal once they invariably strive to keep up the connection. It seems to be their object, however, to trade as little as possible with those who are not of their creed, in consequence of which they do not come so much under the notice of outsiders and are so little known to the public. Some of the men, it is said, have as many as four and five wives living in different parts of the city. No doubt it may seem curious to the reader that polygamy can be practiced in a city where the laws against it are so stringent. But the Mormons do not marry their wives according to the common laws of the State; they live in a state of concubinage, amenable to no law. Our reporter had an interesting interview with a celebrated Mormon dignitary yesterday. This gentleman is an elder and a practical polygamist, having, we were informed, eleven wives at present. He was very affable and communicative, and spoke without the slightest embarrassment on some of the most delicate topics connected with his religion."

This information cannot fail to surprise the people of the United States generally. No such state of things has been to any considerable extent suspected. All of us have been accustomed to regard Mormonism as confined to Utah and the Salt Lake country, none supposing that it had established or was trying to establish itself in our principal cities and to set itself up in our oldest and most powerful communities as one of the diffused religions of the land. But even the most timorous and weak-nerved Christians need have no apprehension on account of its workings. Mormonism cannot be in any of our States, however strong in numbers, what it is in Brigham Young's dominion. A Mormon will be sent to the penitentiary in New York for polygamy as readily as a Baptist or a Methodist, and, without polygamy Mormonism isn't Mormonism, but to all intents and purposes nothing at all. If polygamy is secretly practiced in New York now, it will soon be broken up when the attention of the authorities and of the people shall be properly awakened to the matter.

Tobacco.

Some interesting statistics in regard to the production of tobacco have been compiled by the Richmond Whig. It is a fact which may create some surprise that more or less tobacco is raised in every State and Territory except Dakotah. In 1850 the amount of tobacco raised in the States and territories of the Union was 199,752,655 lbs. In 1860 it was 434,209,461 lbs., an increase of 120 per cent. In 1850 Virginia raised 56,803,227 lbs., and Kentucky 55,501,196 lbs. Of the amount of 434,209,461 lbs. produced in all the States and territories in 1860, Virginia produced 123,968,312 lbs. and Kentucky 108,126,840 lbs. In other words Virginia and Kentucky produced in 1860 more than half of the tobacco grown in the United States.

The amount raised in the New England States in 1850 was 1,405,930 lbs; in 1860 it was 9,266,445 lbs. Connecticut rose from 1,266,624 lbs in 1850 to 6,000,133 lbs; Massachusetts from 138,246 lbs in 1850 to 3,233,198 lbs in 1860. The amount raised in the Middle States in 1850 was 23,411,327 lbs; in 1860 it was 47,531,517 lbs. New York increased her production from 83,189 lbs in 1850 to 5,764,582 lbs in 1860.

The collection of tax on tobacco in Virginia this year for the seven months ending September 30 was $2,104,353 09, against $225,614 61 for the same period of last year, the increase this year being $1,868,739 38. The Supervisor estimates that the revenue from tobacco in Virginia for the year commencing March, 1869, and ending March, 1870, will be at least $3,000,000 greater than for the previous year.

☞ A Chicago paper talks about her "extra-mural population." Is Chicago a walled city? If so, was it her purpose to wall the rest of the world out or to wall her own people in?

CITY ITEMS.

Patent Pantaloon Drawers.

Cook & Sewell have them in white and scarlet, Shaker flannel and Canton flannel.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

☞ If you wish to examine a fine assortment of tailors' goods, call at Cook & Sewell's, Artiste Tailors, 250 West Main street, adjoining Louisville Hotel.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

The Cardinal Collar.

All the sizes at Cook & Sewell's, 250 West Main street.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS,
July 15, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Thanksgiving Lunch.

There will be given a grand Thanksgiving lunch at John Kohlhepp's Exchange to-day on Main street, No. 226, between Sixth and Seventh. No. 1 is always ahead of all his competitors. The lunch consists of oyster soup, bear meat, a la mode, spiced beef, a l'Usher, turkeys and boned turkey, pumpkin pie and all other delicacies of the season. This lunch will defy competition. Those who are not satisfied with this lunch cannot hope to be pleased this side of Heaven.

CLOAKS AND FURS.

An immense stock of cloaks in velvet, cloth and astracan, on hand and made to order, at
EDWARD CERF & CO.'S.,
Cor. Fourth and Market.

no14 SuTuThTh

CLOAKS, FURS AND CLOAKINGS
500 sets furs and large stock cloakings and Lyons velvets at moderate prices.
EDWARD CERF & CO.,
Cor. Fourth and Market.

no14 SuTuThTh

☞ **Furs repaired cheap at MORRIS LEVI'S**
no13 d6 **Cloak & Fur House.**

☞ **Fur tassels, buttons and lining silk for repairing furs, at LEVI'S**
no13 d6 **Cloak & Fur House.**

☞ There are diseases which cannot be classed under any particular head, such as Debility, Lowness of Spirit, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, little or no Relish for Food, Bad Taste in the Mouth, &c. These symptoms indicate that the Blood is impure, and the functions of the body in a morbid state. Nature will exert herself to remove these disorders, and often with the assistance of good nursing, much will be accomplished; but, in the majority of cases, is powerless to avail much unassisted by the proper medicines. In this condition of system, Rosadalis acts as a perfect charm, by purifying the Blood, changing the secretions, and giving tone and strength to the system.

no16 eod3

☞ Pah! how disgusting! is the exclamation of every lady who indiscreetly ventures to apply the ordinary hair dyes or "colorers" or "restorers" to her whitening ringlets. Mud and tar are scarcely more abhorrent. Not so Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair. Nothing defiles its freely flowing crystal. There is no sediment, no gum, no foul gas. It is harmless, and its operation perfect. What a discovery! n18 deod3

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. n10 d2&4ThSaweowly

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au18-dif J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SOMETHING SUPERLATIVE.

Come to John Kohlhepp's to-day, and if you are not entirely satisfied with yourself and with John, call at the counter and your money will be refunded.

☞ The secret of beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the complexion.

Roughness, redness, blotches, sunburn, freckles, and tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Kathairon. [illegible]

☞ The best and original tonic of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. [illegible]

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of C. Hagan, 118 Third street. oc28 dim

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy23 d3

MARRIED.

RAMSEY—BROWNING—On the 16th inst., at the Walnut street Presbyterian Church, Louisville, by the Rev. S. P. Humphrey, Mr. John G. Ramsey to Miss Florence B., daughter of Mr. Samuel Browning, all of this city.

NEWMAN—CALDWELL—In this city, at the residence of Mr. R. C. Caldwell, on the 17th inst., by A. T. Spalding, pastor of Walnut-street Baptist Church, Mr. Wright Newman, of Cincinnati, to Miss Emma Caldwell, of Leavenworth, Ind.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES.

Use these only, and save time, health and money. $1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c.; is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known; removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 2, cures Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms and gives immediate relief in all cases.

Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a rapid and radical cure for all Urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, a radical cure for Nervous or General Debility, in old or young, imparting Energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9.

On receipt of price these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. B. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles.

Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, No. 228 Varick st., New York. oc1 eodly

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—[illegible] E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

oc8 d&wtm

RELIGIOUS.

Thanksgiving Services.

THE congregations of the M. E. Church South in this city will unite in Thanksgiving services to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Walnut-street church, corner Fifth and Walnut. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Rivers. The public cordially invited.

Religious Notice.

THERE will be divine service in Grace Church this morning at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

The members of Robinson Lodge (No. 266) F. and A. M. are requested to be present this evening at their regular meeting, at 7 o'clock, as business of importance will be presented. By order of the Lodge.
THOS. H. HARRISON, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of Falls City Lodge (No. 376) A. Y. M. this (Thursday) evening, Nov. 18, 1869, at 7 o'clock, for work in the third degree. By order of the W. M.
J. J. HAYES, Secy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of Willis Stewart Lodge (No. 224) F. & A. M. are hereby notified to meet at their hall on Thursday, Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, LOUIS SCHUCHMAN, M. M. Members of sister Lodges are cordially invited to attend. n17 d2*

G. A. R.

GRAND Encampment, Post No. 1, G. A. R., established 1867, meets every Monday night, at 7 o'clock, at Trades' Assembly Hall, north side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.
n17 d7 J. W. BARBEE, P. C.

REMOVAL.

Removal.

MRS. C. SMITH, manufacturer of Abdominal Corsets, has removed from 470 Market to 376 Jefferson, between Ninth and Tenth, south side.
n11 deodlm

Removal.

DR. LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, JR., has removed his office to the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, up stairs; entrance on Sixth street. Residence on Chestnut, 1 door above Sixth. oc31 3m

Lunch at Walker's Exchange

THIS MORNING at ½ past 10 o'clock THE GRAND

LUNCH

of the season will be set at "WALKER'S." Oyster soup, flanked with all the delicacies of the season, will be served.

Notice to Shippers.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

NO freight will be received on Thursday, Nov. 18.
A. BROADDUS, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18, 1869.

NO freight will be received for New Orleans until further notice. A. BROADDUS, Agent.

MRS. C. A. LINDNER. MRS. F. H. GIBSON.
Mrs. LINDNER & GIBSON,
Dress and Cloak Makers,
166 Fourth St. (Up Stairs,
Between Green and Walnut,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

TAYLOR'S system for cutting taught. Dresses cut and basted. Patterns cut to fit. n18 d2*

Chicago Real Estate
FOR SALE.

112 ACRES OF LAND, finely located at Washington Heights, one of the most promising suburban villages of Chicago, on the Great Eastern [illegible] and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads, 11 miles from the Court-house in Chicago. Arrangements have been made for the erection of nearly 500 houses [illegible] the coming year, to [illegible] undoubtedly be located here, and negotiations are making for the erection of an Episcopal female college in the spring. The attractions here are already so great that a subdivision of 80 acres near the tract, divided into lots of an acre each, has nearly all been sold within a few weeks at prices ranging from $1,000 to $1,500 per acre. We can sell the land at $550 per acre, and [illegible] If the land is not sold within the [illegible] three years' time.
n18 d3 [illegible]
No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

ELGIN WATCHES

Manufactured by
The National Watch Co.
OF ELGIN, ILL.

Pronounced by Watch Makers, Railroad and Express men, East and West, to be the most correct Time Keepers made. Avoid parties who advertise to send Watches "C.O.D." PURPORTING to be of our make. We furnish none for that purpose. There are imitations in market. To get GENUINE ELGIN WATCHES, apply to dealers in your own locality or elsewhere, whom you know to be honorable. Office and Sales Room 159 & 161 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

BRADFORD'S
LOW WATER
INDICATOR.

A positive protection against burning Sheets or explosions of Boilers from Low Water.
Address, for information or Indicators,
W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't,
Corner Third and Lock Streets,
n18 deodim CINCINNATI, O.

Chickering Pianos.

GREAT reduction in prices. Large arrivals. [illegible] P. FAULDS, Sole Agent,
n11 eod 79 Main st., bet. Second & Third.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against J. H. [illegible] are requested to present the same for collection, duly authenticated as the law requires, and all those indebted to the firm will please call and settle the same.
n15 d3 C. G. [illegible]
Assignee of J. H. [illegible]

New Crop New Orleans Sugar.

22 HHDS. prime new crop New Orleans Sugar on [illegible] and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
n17 d3 34 Third street.

United States Internal Revenue.

[illegible]

T. D. TOOKER, Collector.
MERIWETHER & SNEAD, Auctioneers.
n16 d3

Notice.

THE offices of the City Government will be closed on Thanksgiving Day (Thursday, 18th inst.)
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Nov. 17, 1869. n17 d2

Notice.

ALL are hereby cautioned against loaning or trusting Walter B. Beard on my account, as I will not pay any debts of his contracting.
n16d3* C. F. BEARD, Lexington, Ky.

ASTROLOGY
GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!
YOUNG PAUL WARING
GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER.
Can be consulted at his office, No. 22 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 TO any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in causing speedy marriages, in bringing the separated together, and in showing correct likenesses of absent friends, future husband or wife. He is the wonder of the age. He can tell your very thoughts the moment you enter his studio—can give better satisfaction and do more than any one in the profession. A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or
NO PAY!
☞ Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c, Gents $1. oc31 dim

Business Chance.

WANTED, a man in each town and city to manufacture and sell Weather Strips and Rubber Moldings. Patent run out, free to all. From $10 to $500 worth needed upon every building, from 100 to 300 per cent. profit. Send your address upon stamped envelope, for full particulars and price list of materials, ready to be put together, to EZRA BRADSTREET, Box 2686, Boston, Mass.
oc18 d&w3

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Oats in store.
CALLAHAN & SON,
n9 eodtf Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Slop.

FOR SALE CHEAP at distillery of BEALL, STITES & CO., Workhouse Road. n16 d3

Whisky.

160 BBLS. Nelson county (Ky.) pure copper-distilled sour-mash whisky, made one year ago by H. McKenna—capacity 15 gallons a day; also, 250 barrels of other brands, one year old, and 100 barrels 5 years old, in store and for sale by
PHILLIPS & SCALLY,
n11 d2m No. 47 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 9, 1869.

THE semi-annual interest upon the bonds of the Louisville Bridge Company due on the 1st December will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at their office in this city on and after the 20th inst., or at the banking-house of Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., New York, on and after the 1st prox.
n10 dtDec1 W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.

Mules for Sale.

30 head of extra large fat 4-year old Mules and 40 head 15 hands 2 inches 3-years old and 2d, for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky.
no10 dtf R. WATERS.

Alleghany Water.

FROM the celebrated Alleghany Springs, Virginia, the dyspeptic's best friend, for sale, by the bottle, dozen, or case, by VINCENT DAVIS, Druggist, corner Chestnut and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky. I am sole agent for the sale of this water, and will fill all orders. oc18 dim

Wanted.

At B. W. JENKINS' stables, corner of Fifth and Green sts., 500 common horses and mares, also 150 work mules. The highest market prices paid. se9 dtf

Notice.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 22, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Be it known that, for the purpose of erecting the superstructure of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, at the head of the Falls, a trestle-work has been erected over the channel known as the "Indian chute," and vessels will not be able to go through the chute. Authority for constructing said bridge has been given to the Louisville Bridge Co. under the act of Congress of July 14, 1862. According to section 5 of said act, officers and crews of all vessels, boats, rafts, etc., navigating the Ohio river, are required to regulate the use of said vessels so as not to interfere with the construction of bridges erected and legalized under the provisions of this act.
W. B. HAMILTON,
se1 dtf President Louisville Bridge Co.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
jel1 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
- 300 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
- 500 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
- 250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
- 250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
- 150 bbls. A Sugar.
- 150 bbls. B Sugar.
- 150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
- 2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
- 200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
- 200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.

In store and for sale at very low rates.
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
ap19 dtf 34 Fourth street.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE Furniture Manufacturing firm of Greve, Buhrlage & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Henry Wiebold retiring. The firm will hereafter be conducted by Henry Greve, Wm. Buhrlage, and Julius Eschman, under the old firm name of Greve, Buhrlage & Co.
HENRY GREVE,
WILLIAM BUHRLAGE,
JULIUS ESCHMAN.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 16, 1869.

WE have removed our Furniture Warerooms from Main and Brook streets to our new and commodious wareroom building adjoining our Factory, on the corner of Fifteenth and Portland avenue, where we will at all times be pleased to welcome our friends and the public.
GREVE, BUHRLAGE & CO.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 16, 1869. n16 dim

Notice.

THE law partnership heretofore existing of Chilton & Duncan is this day dissolved, Blanton Duncan withdrawing from the practice of law.
G. W. CHILTON,
BLANTON DUNCAN.

IN discontinuing the practice, I desire to recommend to my friends the professional services of Geo. Chilton.
Louisville, Nov. 15, 1869. BLANTON DUNCAN.
n16 d3

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Lee & Hartman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Phil. Lee will settle the business of the firm, will pay all indebtedness against the firm, and receive all money pertaining to the firm business.
PHIL LEE,
n16 d6 HENRY HARTMAN.

Notice.

MR. E. Y. Naylor has withdrawn his interest from our firm by limitation, dating from the 1st inst.
Nov. 4, 1869. MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.
n6 d13

DRY GOODS.

WINTER OF 1869.

WE are in receipt of our new stock of WINTER GOODS, purchased since the decline in prices, which we offer to the trade at low prices, consisting of full lines of

Staple Goods, Dress Goods, Alpacas, Linens, Flannels, Tickings, Jeans, Satinets, Cassimeres, Blankets, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Together with a full line of Staple and Fancy Notions, to which we call the attention of close buyers.

PORCH, COOKE & BRYANT.
n14 d6&w4

THE RICHMOND MNFG. CO

In addition to their regular product of PURPLES, GERMAN CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, and FANCY styles in the

RICHMOND PRINTS,

Now offer to the trade their improved goods under their

E

ticket, in styles and workmanship excelling anything before made by this Co. These goods are produced to meet a demand for the best Prints that can be made, and rival the highest cost brands in market. RETAILERS and CONSUMERS wishing a really superior Calico should inquire for the "RICHMOND E."

FOR SALE TO JOBBERS ONLY at
188 Church St.,
au15 eod6m NEW YORK.

Undershirts and Drawers.

10 CASES White Merino Shirts and Drawers;
5 do Colored do
5 do All-wool do
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
n14 76 and 78 Sixth street.

Gloves and Hosiery.

150 DOZ. Men's Cloth Gloves;
- 100 do Ladies' Cloth Gloves and Gauntlets;
- 100 do Fleeced and Plain Berlin do do
- 100 do Men's do do
- 50 do Sheep Gauntlets;
- 50 do do Mitts;
- 100 do Mixed Lambs' Wool Hose;
- 50 do Mixed, Mode and White Ribbed All-Wool Hose;
- 50 do Men's Mixed Merino Half Hose;
- 50 do Fleeced Cotton Hose;

Also a large stock of Misses' and Children's Wool and Merino Hose, plain and fancy.
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
n14 76 and 78 Sixth street.

Cloaks and Velvets.

A LARGE Stock of Ladies' Cloaks, and 6 pieces Silk Cloak Velvets.
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
n14 76 and 78 Sixth street.

Native Wines.

IVES' Seedling, Delaware and Venango Wines of superior quality, in large or small quantities, for sale by
oct9 deodim 316 East Green st., Louisville, Ky.

100,000 GRAPE VINES.

IVES' Seedling, Concord, and Venango Vines, one and two years old, and a general assortment of Cuttings, for sale by
316 East Green st.
☞ Send for price list. oct9 deodim

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

[illegible]
{ In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869,

[illegible]

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n17 d3 C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

[illegible]
{ In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869,

[illegible] A certain lot [illegible] Jacob Geiger's [illegible] northwest [illegible] on said Wood street [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n17 d3 C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

R. D. Campbell & Co.
against
John Steel, &c.
{ In Chancery, No. 22,594.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following described property, to-wit:

[illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n17 d3 C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

A. T. Pope
against
Bashier Miller, &c.
{ In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, [illegible]

[illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n17 d3 C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

Polly Stier
against
Conrad Stier, &c.
{ In Chancery, No. 22,594.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following described property, to-wit:

[illegible] to Polly Stier by deed dated the 5th day of October, 1868.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n17 d3 C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

W. D. Scearce vs. M. Sonnebeck, } In Ch'y, { No. 22,[illegible]
E. Remington vs. same, No. 22,[illegible]
M. Kamerer vs. same, No. 22,[illegible]
Valentin Leister vs. same, No. 22,[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above causes, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decrees herein, of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

Two lots or parcels of ground and appurtenances thereon in the city of Louisville, being lots Nos. 11 and 12 in square No. 4 in Henderson's subdivision of Bullitt's addition to Louisville; said lots having each a front of 25 feet on the south side of Prentice street by a depth of 150 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. F. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
n17 d3d C. B. SHEPHERD,

INSURANCE.

JAMES S. LYMAN,
Fire and Marine Insurance,
No. 143 Main St.

WESTERN, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.
ASSETS, OVER $700,000.
FIREMEN'S, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
BUFFALO F. & M., OF BUFFALO, N. Y.
ASSETS, OVER $500,000.
CORN EXCHANGE, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $425,000.
BUFFALO CITY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
NORWICH, OF NORWICH, CONN.,
ASSETS, OVER $500,000.

Losses Liberally Adjusted
And Promptly Paid.
oc31 dim

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, OVER $17,000,000, GOLD!

THIS company issues permanent policies on buildings against loss or damage by fire, avoiding the trouble of yearly renewal.

All claims are payable in cash on proof of loss, without deduction for interest, and not, as usual, 60 days after presentation of Proof.

WM. SINTON, Agent,
oc31 dim 143 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

R. H. ELIAS'
GRAND
DISTRIBUTION
—OF—
$98,000 Worth
—OF—
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware and Store Fixtures.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Which includes the CONCERT to be given at
Mozart Hall, on Saturday, December 25, 1869.

Mr. R. H. Elias has been advised by his physician to discontinue the jewelry business that he has been pursuing for so many years, on account of his failing health. [illegible] and the most prominent and leading men of Cincinnati have advised him to make a grand distribution of the entire stock and fixtures, and have promised him their aid and influence. [illegible] The distribution will take place at my store, 16 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O. [illegible]

Money should be sent by draft, postoffice order, in registered letter, or by express.

Address all communications to
R. H. ELIAS,
P. O. Box 1212,
n18 deod3 Cincinnati, Ohio.

PORTER, AKIN & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.),
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties & Provisions
209 West Main. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louis Tripp's Piano and Music Store!
REMOVED TO
Johnson's New Building, 118 Main St.

Horses Wintered.

I AM prepared to winter at my farm, to a satisfactory and reasonable rate, horses, mules, or any number of horses. Inquire of E. [illegible] at [illegible] On Louisville and Frankfort R. R.

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank

No. 60 Third st., east side, bet. Main & Market,
I. L. O'BANNON, President. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

IS now open and prepared to do a general Banking business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A. C. [illegible] M. H. WRIGHT, [illegible]

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDE
Cotton Factors & Commission Merch
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Et

TENTH STREET PLANING MI

H. J. LEWIS & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES, MOLDINGS, BRACKETS, MANT
Etc.
Tenth st., between Walnut and [illegible] Louisville, Ky.

A COMPLETE supply of Building, [illegible]

G. W. [illegible]DY,
COMMISS[illegible] MERCHA
Corn, Oats, [illegible] Produce Gen

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

About 85 acres of choice land, with a small, comfortable house on it, with good spring, &c., and [illegible] If more land be desired, 115 acres joining the last two tracts, and same quality of land, with small house and good water, will be sold on the same terms.

Terms—For the land: one-half cash, balance in equal payments in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest from day of sale, and lien retained; for other property: sums of $20 or less, cash; larger sums, 4 months' credit on notes well secured and negotiable in bank. The premises will be shown to persons wishing to see them by my son or myself. Letters will reach me at Frankfort, or at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Louisville, Ky.

I offer at private sale that very complete country residence and acres of land, near White Sulphur Springs, in Scott county, Ky., occupied by Mr. Jas. W. Williams, adjoining the grounds of the Catholic Church, 7 miles from Georgetown and 5 from Midway, by turnpike. The improvements are a dwelling-house of 8 large rooms and hall, finished in modern style, and the out-buildings necessary for a convenient and comfortable country home, besides a tenement house of 3 rooms on one corner of the grounds.

I also offer a tract of 15½ acres of highly-improved land in Bourbon county, Ky., at Antioch meeting-house, on the Maysville turnpike road, 8 miles from Paris and 10 miles from Lexington, and admirably situated for a garden farm. For further particulars, address me as above.
oc11 Wedsatlm—no11 d4d D. C. FREEMAN.

JILSON [illegible]
MANAG[illegible]

U. S. HOTEL
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON............PROPRIETO
This Hotel is being
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

LINCK'S HOTEL AND RESTAURA
(EUROPEAN PLAN.)
NORTH COLLEGE S
First door above the L. and [illegible]
NASHVILLE, TEN

THIS elegant new establishment [illegible] public Oct. 11. The traveler will [illegible] elegantly furnished rooms, an unsurpassed [illegible] and the very finest wines, liquors [illegible] only for what he orders, is the [illegible] the European plan.

NEW ORLEANS CARD

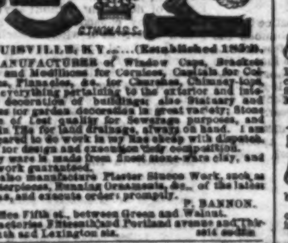
HARLOW J. PHELPS, J. O. M'CULLOCH, EDGAR
New Orleans. Louisville. New O

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO
Commission Merchan
37 Carondelet Street,
oc28 deod6m* NEW ORLE

COBB, DONAHOE & CO
GENERAL
Commission Merch
No. 37 Natchez Street,
New Orleans, L
Advances made on consignments [illegible] Western Produce—Whisky Agenc[illegible] Orders solicited for the purchase of [illegible] and Molasses in our market or [illegible] above New Orleans.
References—Thomas J. Martin & Son and [illegible] & Bros., Louisville.

H. F. GIVEN,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FA
AND
General Commission Merchant
No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLE

FALLS CITY TERRA COTTA WORKS



LOUISVILLE, KY.... (Established 1852.)

MANUFACTURES of Window Caps, Brackets and Modillions for Cornices, Capitals for Columns, Flowerpots, &c., for Churches, Chimney-tops, &c. Everything pertaining to the exterior and interior decoration of Buildings. Also Statuary and Vases for garden decoration in great variety; Stone Pipe for Drains, &c.; Ornamental Chimney-tops, and Drain Tile for land drainage, always on hand. I am prepared to do work in my line cheap with dispatch. All designs made to order. My ware is made from finest stone-ware clay, and all work guaranteed.

I also manufacture Plaster Stucco Work, such as Centre Pieces and Ornaments, &c., of the latest styles, and execute orders promptly. P. BANNON.

Office Fifth st., between Green and Walnut. Factories Fifteenth and Portland avenue and Thirteenth and Lexington sts. se14 deodim

JEFFERSONVILLE
Woolen Mills!

The Jeffersonville Woolen Mills Company has established at the foot of Spring street, near the Ferry Landing, Jeffersonville, a depot for the sale of articles of their own manufacture, consisting of
Blankets, white & gray,
Flannels,
Stocking Yarns,
Linseys, and
Jeans,

All of which cannot be excelled as to quality by any goods from any other establishment in the West. The retail trade will be supplied at mill prices, thus saving to them the commissions made by wholesale dealers.

Goods cut to suit customers.
J. L. [illegible]LEY & CO.,
sep7 eodtf Jeffersonville, Ind.

LADIES, ATTENTION

NEW style Bridal Veils;
Black Guipure Lace Flounces;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Linen Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Embroidered Lace and Illusion Chemisettes;
Lace Coiffures [illegible];
Crape Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeves, new patterns;
Real Cluny, Valenc., and Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs;
Tidies, Corsets, Ribbons;
Point Applique Lace Collars at $1 50;
Silk Nets at 25c;
New patterns Embroidered Table-Covers at cost price;
New patterns Embroidered Edgings and Insertions, etc., at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103½ Fourth street.
n14

HARDIE & ROBINSON,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents for the sale of Wool, Cotton, &c.
No. 7 Central Block, Water street,
SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. ☞ No charge made for storage.
References—Messrs. Todd & Richardson, Hughes, Gratz & Co., W. A. Richardson & Son, G. W. [illegible] & Co.

DUQUESNE FORGE.
WILLIAM MILLER
(Successor to Jos. P. Haigh & Co.)

HAS facilities equal to leading forges in the East, and is prepared to furnish promptly and satisfactorily all orders for Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Railroad Axles, Locomotive Frames, and Heavy Forgings generally.
Office and Forge, cor. Duquesne Way and First st.,
PITTSBURG, PA. n14 dtf

DR. TOOKER'S
Health Establishment & Water Cure!

FOR the cure of chronic diseases. A lady physician is in charge of the ladies' department. Send stamp for circular.
S. NEWTON TOOKER,
oc28 dim 117 East Fifth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp, Grain Bags, Coffee Covers and Brokers' Bags.
[illegible] & C. W. R. [illegible]
South west corner South and Water streets, Baltimore, Md.

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 507 Second street, between Gray and Broadway. n11 dtf

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET is just ready with a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. sep8 dtf

DENTISTRY.

New Dental Notice

By special arrangement with Clelland, I am permitted to individual proprietorship of [illegible] I therefore take pleasure in announcing the public that the discovery of [illegible] for artificial teeth, now for the [illegible] My fee for operative dentistry are low.
C. H. WRIGHT, D.
Office with Dr. McClelland, 181 Third s

McClelland's Rose-P

Is a preparation from the fiber [illegible] It is pronounced by [illegible] who know how to sell [illegible] to be the very best [illegible] base for artificial teeth ever known. Instruments loaned to dentists and [illegible] of teeth made for the public at the De[illegible] cost of [illegible]
DR. A. McCLELLA[illegible]
181 Third st., Loui

DENTIST

The Oldest Dental Institute in [illegible] 184 Fifth street, [illegible] Walnut, west side. [illegible] the painless extraction of teeth, and [illegible] without an accident. Perform all operations of a dental [illegible] and [illegible]
B. M. GILD

J. F. CANIN
DENTIST
[illegible] 275 Fifth st. [illegible] Teeth extracted [illegible] use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

LAWYERS.

TH. J. BRAMLETTE. [illegible]
BRAMLETTE & DURR
Attorneys and Counsellors
Office at 303 east side Fifth street, [illegible] Market and Jefferson streets, [illegible]
LOUISVILLE................K

WILL practice in all the Courts [illegible] in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.

Flowers, Shade
SHRUBS, &c

ROSS & LAUER have just received [illegible] Hyacinths, lilacs, crocus, &c. [illegible] sell at reasonable prices. [illegible] our own growth, a fine stock of [illegible] Shrubs, European and American [illegible] Everblooming Roses [illegible] Also, a large assortment of [illegible] shrubs, roses, and bedding plants [illegible] free on application. Orders for wreaths [illegible] and bouquets promptly attended to.
Address [illegible]
oc25 dim Bardstown Road, opposite [illegible] Louisville

Beargrass Pork-Ho

J. M. DUNCAN, ROB'T FLOYD, [illegible]
DUNCAN, FLOYD & C
Pork-Packers and Provision [illegible] and Curers of the Celebrated [illegible] Hams and Breakfast [illegible]
Office cor. Main & Second, LOUISVI

NEW YORK AND ST.

ROSS, ROBERTS & [illegible]
GENERAL COMMISSION MER[illegible]
No. 81 Front Street, New [illegible]
Pay special attention to the purchase [illegible] Sirups, Bagging, Rope, Twine [illegible]

BLACKMAN, ROBERTS, CHANDLER & [illegible]
900 NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET, [illegible] ST. LOUIS, MO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

Make the purchase of Bagging, Rope, Bacon, [illegible] Lard and Grain [illegible] give close attention to freights, [illegible] condition of goods.

Bourbon Coun
Copper Distilled Whisk
OUR OWN BRAND.

175 BBLS Glen Lee AAA, 4 years old
- [illegible] Glen Lee AAA, [illegible]
- [illegible] Glen Lee AA, [illegible]
- [illegible] Glen Lee RR, [illegible]

Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and [illegible] County Copper Distilled Whisk[illegible]
- 250 bbls H. Logan's AAA, 3 years old
- 30 bbls H. Logan's AAA, 2 years old
- 120 bbls [illegible]
- 150 bbls [illegible]

In store and for sale by [illegible]
oc8 [illegible]

Irish Whisky

[illegible] 98 Main st., bet. Second

]]>

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

The Chancellorship of Oxford.

The late Lord Derby was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, a position much coveted in England and one for which there is always a great scramble. Mr. Gladstone, the present Premier, is spoken of as a candidate. The Marquis of Salisbury, a nobleman who distinguished himself greatly as first-class in classics in 1850 and who has been Seneschal [illegible] since 1859, and the Duke of Marlborough, are the two most prominent candidates discussed as likely to be Mr. Gladstone's opponents. The office is one of great dignity, and those noblemen who have graduated at Oxford look upon it as one of the most desirable distinctions they can achieve to be elected to fill it. Some of the most distinguished men of England [illegible] it, and were as proud of the honor [illegible] be conceived. It is probable th[illegible] will be chosen. He wants [illegible] head and front of the par[illegible] be elected.

The K[illegible] to the town o[illegible] a statue of Marsh[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] body of prelates begins its [illegible]tions. The inclosure of the Council Hall at St. Peters is now completed. A pavilion was raised on the Janiculum for the ceremony of placing the foundation stone of the commemorative monument in front of the church of St. Pietro. Cardinal Berardi performed the office in pontifical garb. A vast crowd was assembled. The parchment, after being signed by the royal princes and princesses of Parma, Girgenti, Casserta, Bari, and Naples, also by a number of bishops and diplomatists, was lowered into the cavity, along with a box of pontifical coins and medals. The King and Queen of Naples did not arrive in time, having been detained at Civita Vecchia, much to their annoyance.

IV.

Marriage Without Ceremony.

Mr. John B. Bissell, of Brooklyn, who is an enterprising Lothario, has got himself into a pretty predicament. He told a young woman that witnesses and a ceremony were all bosh, put a ring on the young lady's finger, and said, "This is your wedding ring; we are married." So far, Bissell thought himself very smart. But he went further; he took his victim to a boarding-house, acknowledged her as his wife, and then abandoned her. Now comes in the Laugh on Bissell; the law steps in, and the Judge rules that the marriage was really valid, according to the laws of New York, and that "all that is required is that the parties should be capable of contracting, and that they should actually contract to be man and wife." This settled Bissell; he has, according to the decision of the court, to make a suitable provision for the pretty Mrs. Bissell, and rest on his rascally laurels as a foiled scamp. The lesson should not be thrown away on girls. All State laws are not as just as those of New York, and every young woman should take Sydney Smith's advice, "Don't believe in anything but the parson and the ring! If your lover says you can do as well without the form as with it, tell him he is a scoundrel."

V.

The Suez Canal.

This immense enterprise was first projected in 1851 by M. Ferdinand De Lesseps, a French engineer. The company (under his direction) to finish it was organized in 1854 at Cairo. England and Turkey opposed it. France carried her point and the work was commenced. The work was estimated to cost $72,000,000, half of which was subscribed in France, one-quarter in Egypt, and the rest elsewhere. The length is about one hundred miles, the width from one hundred and twenty to four hundred feet. The depth is from twenty-six to thirty-two feet. It extends from Port Said, on the Mediterranean, to Suez, on the Red Sea. There are neither gates nor locks on it, and the largest ships can easily pass through it, including the Great Eastern, which draws but thirty feet. Six miles an hour is the rate of speed permitted. It is to be illuminated at night, and the lease of the company is for ninety-nine years. The advantages of it to commerce are great. Our ships save the trip around Cape Horn, and the East India vessels the Cape of Good Hope. Yesterday, if we mistake not, was the day the opening of the canal was to be celebrated. It was probably one of the most imposing sights of the age, and the happiest day of M. Lesseps' life.

VI.

"You Can Pay For It By Installments."

This is the last and most dangerous method of trades people to inveigle customers. It is the spider and the fly story over again. What they want is to get you into their clutches, and when once on their books, the passion for running into debt is so ingeniously encouraged and the way so smoothed that incautious, unthrifty people will get on this inclined plane of "installments," which ends in inextricable debt and annoyance. The bland, plausible, talkative young man who wields the yard-stick with so much dexterity and grace as he measures you off a dress, and playfully tells you that "really it's no matter about paying for it just now; pay for it by installments," is laughing in his sleeve at his fair customer and chuckling over the idea of what fun he will have in making your life a burden to you and of how impudent he will be, when he will call upon you some fine morning and with a harrowing tale of the money crisis raging in the great house of Ketchum & Cheatham, insist upon you giving him a little cash on account just when it is not convenient. Shop-keepers the world over are always eager for customers to buy and "pay in installments" and then appeal to the sympathies of their dupes to help them over one of their ready-made crises, which they keep manufactured for use in extorting money. It is better, therefore, to pay as you go, notwithstanding the smiling assurance of the male behind the counter, that "You can pay for it by installments."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Count Bismarck's christian names are Leopold Edward Otto.

Brownlow's health is said to be better than at any time within the last four years.

Charles Reade is about to build a theater in the West End of London.

Mrs. Livermore, the strong-minded women of Chicago, has had a town named for her in Colorado.

B. D. Walsh, State Entomologist of Illinois, had his foot crushed by a railroad car at Rock Island the other day.

George H. Butler, Grant's new Consul General to India, married Rose Eytinge, the dramatic critic of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

President Grant has offered his farm of 300 acres, eleven miles from St. Louis, to the county for a pauper farm, the price asked being $75,000.

It is said that Cassius M. Clay, who recently returned from Russia, will establish himself in business in New York city, after a brief visit to this State.

"**Mrs. General Custer** goes with her husband on Indian campaigns, and is a good shot with the rifle." She knows her husband wont take her into any danger.

John Kitts, a revolutionary soldier, 107 years old, is living in Baltimore. He is very poor, and asks the City Council to give him something to live upon.

George Peabody, just before his death, made an additional donation of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the Peabody Fund in aid of the London poor.

We are told by a Rochester paper that a South Carolina editor writes his editorials on perfumed note paper, and has the copy saved, to deposit among the "archives" of the family.

Jacob Laisy's flour mill, at Cleveland, caught fire the other night, and as he was too Laisy to extinguish the flames, the concern burned down, and he lost some seventeen thousand dollars.

It is Rolfe S. Saunders, of Memphis, and not "Robert T. Sanders," as the press dispatches have it, who has been appointed, in connection with Col. Blanton Duncan, to arrange samples of the products of the United States for the Russian Exhibition of 1870.

A Washington dispatch reports that Amos Kendall left $25,000 to each of his grandchildren, with the exception of one to whom he gave but $10,000 because he was in the Confederate army. The good old man probably looks at the matter in a different light now.

Long John Wentworth has incurred the displeasure of the Chicago Post, which says of him: "Long John Wentworth, whose blather is nowadays heard in every ward of the city, is the most odious specimen of a worthless political bummer with which this or any other city was ever cursed."

The Albany Argus says: "General Wool leaves a fortune of about $850,000, and the bulk to his nephews and nieces. He added a codicil to his will a few days before death, appropriating $60,000 for a monument to himself and Mrs. Wool. Among his benefactions is a gift of $15,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and another of $5,000 to the Orphan Asylum."

A Paris letter says: "The announcement contained in a telegram from New York, to the effect that Pere Hyacinthe had attended the Jewish Synagogue in that city, has created great scandal among the faithful here. By way of revenging on the reverend father for his backslidings, they have circulated a report that he has gone over to the United States to get married to a rich Boston widow, and that that it is not his intention to return to France."

The New York Times says that when Mr. Peabody was about to sail for Europe, in August, a gentleman met him on board the steamer, and remarked: "I suppose you have forgotten me, Mr. Peabody." "Oh, no," said he quickly, "you are Mr. ——; we boarded at the same house in Devonshire-street, London, thirty-one years ago," and instantly he named several other gentlemen who were inmates of the same household.

It is announced that the editorship of the London Gazette, made vacant by the death of the gentleman who had held it for twenty years, has been given by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Walker, who had been acting editor of the London Daily News, an ultra Liberal journal, for a considerable period. The salary is $4,000 [illegible]. There were a thousand applicants for [the] appointment, and Mr. Gladstone is blamed [for g]iving it to a political partisan instead of [ma]king it as a palpable sinecure.

[The] Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago, is in the [habit of] praying that the Almighty will wipe [out every] last vestige of that city from the face [of the ea]rth. In one of his recent prayers he [asked] the Lord to "remove from Chicago [intem]perance, Sabbath-breaking, licentiousness, fraud, profanity, cheating, and [every fo]rm of vice." An answer to that [prayer] wouldn't leave one brick standing upon another. Chicago ministers should endeavor so to pray as not to make themselves ridiculous. The promise "ask and ye shall receive," was intended for people who are more reasonable in their demands.

The Terre Haute Express relates this singular affair: "On Saturday evening about six o'clock as Miss Kraft was passing along Sixth street, near the residence of C. C. Oakey, she was seized by some unknown ruffian, who attempted to cut off her hair, of which she has a fine natural suit. The young lady screamed and her mother—who was walking in advance of her—came to the rescue, whereupon the rascal fled. Mr. Kraft will pay one hundred dollars for the arrest of the author of this outrage. This is the third time within two months, that similar attempts have been made on different parties, and all have occurred on Sixth street."

The Washington special of the New York Herald thus refers to a little official unpleasantness at Washington: "Last week I sent you a dispatch about Secretary Belknap and General Sherman, in which I alluded to certain acts of the former which showed him to be a man of decided character and firmness. For some reason or other my dispatch has been regarded as an evidence of an open breach between the War Minister and the General of the Armies. It would be unfair to allow such an impression to gain ground. The truth is that no personal difficulty has occurred. It is merely one of official authority. General Belknap and General Sherman are socially friends, and good ones at that, so far as I am informed. But officially General Belknap is one of those decent men who believe in having their positions understood, and who know how to assert authority without giving offense. This is the plainest manner in which to explain the situation. Belknap found orders issued by Sherman which he could not sanction and which he, therefore, countermanded without regard to persons or places. This he was conscientiously bound to do, or else lay himself open to the imputation of being Borie-ized."

PAYING THE PREACHERS.

The Presbyterian Scheme for Equalizing Salaries—Will it Work?

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky have devised a scheme for equalizing the salaries of ministers of their denomination in this State by making a common fund from which every preacher is to be allowed one thousand dollars per annum. This fund is to be raised by assessments on the different congregations. Whatever excess over one thousand dollars any preacher may receive will be made up, as the whole salary is now, by the particular church itself, but by the plan adopted it is proposed to guarantee to every minister, whether his congregation is rich or poor, whether he is a missionary or a pastor of a regular church, a salary of at least one thousand dollars. The advantages claimed for this plan, in advancing the strength of the church, were clearly stated by the Rev. Mr. Breck, in one of our Presbyterian churches, on Sunday last. It is not the purpose of this article to comment on the merits or demerits of the plan, in the view in which it was advocated by the Rev. Mr. Breck, but merely to call attention to it as an illustration of the peculiar tendency of the times. In the light there is much in this movement in the Presbyterian church to furnish food for reflection and for speculation.

At present the financial affairs of each church are administered by its own congregation and officers. Contributions are made to a common missionary fund, but that fund is insignificant in amount, and is, from necessity, a common fund administered by representatives from all the churches, because no one church can afford to send out its own missionaries. But the new plan is not a necessity to the self-supporting churches. It is, in fact, a sacrifice of independence, and introduces a new feature into the Presbyterian organization in America, viz: that the whole church owes support to all its ministers. This looks like consolidation, which is one of the marked tendencies of the times.

All of the fund thus assessed is to go into the hands of the Synod, and by certain officers of the Synod is to be paid out as salaries to preachers. This looks like centralization of power—another striking characteristic of the times.

The introduction of such radically progressive features is somewhat unexpected in the conservative branch of the Presbyterian church; and our surprise is not diminished by a consideration of the fact that they are a total and abrupt departure from the ways of our Presbyterian forefathers. Mr. Breck says that this plan, though new to us, is practiced with success in the Free Church of Scotland. But the Church of Scotland, while it is not under the power of the Church of England, is naturally very much under the influence of its example. The Church of Scotland faces a powerful rival; its organization looks to the resistance of aggressions—consolidation is essential to its strength, and centralization is necessary to its activity. It looks as a whole to freedom—freedom from the control of the supreme government. The Presbyterian Church of America looks not only to freedom as a whole, but to congregational independence. This it secured to itself in its early organization, and it has been handed down as a priceless heirloom. It was this that the Declaration and Testimony party demanded when they fearlessly arrayed themselves against the usurpations of centralized power. What may be perfectly consistent with the Free Church of Scotland may be utterly inconsistent with the antecedents and principles of the Presbyterian Church of America. Heretofore the conservative branch of the Presbyterian Church has always said: Let us adhere to the old forms. Now the most conservative part of that branch of the Church boldly ignores the power of traditional authority, and introduces a revolutionary measure, to which its advocates only applies the test of practicability, without inquiring whether, in securing more strength, they are not forsaking fundamental principles. This is another feature of the times. Things are no longer valued because they have long been established or accepted. They are all brought to the test of practical utility.

This new move is a move toward consolidation and centralization, supported by arguments which strike for their object without regard to precedent or authority. Is there any danger to the Presbyterian Church in all this?

If the financial affairs of the church are consolidated, and the Synod assumes the liability of paying salaries to ministers, the means must be forthcoming. Under the old plan the salaries of preachers were constantly in arrears. Even the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, with its large and wealthy congregation, and its magnificent project for a new and splendid church, has often been delinquent in this respect, and if rumor is true is even now very much in arrears. Is it likely, for example, if the Second Church will not regularly pay the salary of the pastor who is constantly before and among the congregation, that it will be punctual in its contributions to the common fund? But the Synod, under the new plan, must have money to meet its liabilities and the urgent necessities of its ministers. What is it to do? It can not coerce contributions, and it can not let its dependent ministers starve. It is a bold prediction to say that it will come to the point of seeking the assistance of the civil power to levy a tax for this purpose on the property of members of the congregations. But if a church that is just out of a great contest for congregational independence will so readily sacrifice the independence thus so dearly bought, would it be astonishing to see it making another and no greater sacrifice to accomplish a purpose, and thus throw its independence of the State on the altar of practicability?

It is charged by the Church of Kentucky that the Northern General Assembly has, step by step, usurped powers to itself, until at last it has become a great centralized religious despotism. The Synod of Kentucky is composed of but men. Is there no danger in centralizing power, the great power of money and subsistence to needy clergymen, in these? The General Assembly was once held in as high esteem for integrity of purpose and prudence in the exercise of authority as is now claimed for the Synod of Kentucky; yet the General Assembly, having got a taste for power from the powers conceded to them, went on to usurp more powers, until a violent revolution was the consequence.

History has not revealed human nature if the Presbyterian people have nothing to apprehend from this new movement in their church.

A CONSERVATIVE.

OUR ENGLISH COUSINS.

A Look Into Both Houses of Parliament.

THE MEN OF MARK.

[From the London Correspondence N. Y. World, 4th.]

THAT'S JOHN BRIGHT.

While I waited, strolling about the gallery, a gentleman came out of the door of the Commons, upon whom every eye was turned, and walked in an upright, John Bull fashion towards the refreshment counter. A whisper went round the lobby, "That's John Bright," and then I knew that for the first time I stood in the presence of England's greatest Commoner, the apostle of the Manchester school and Tribune of the people. I, who had seen so many caricatures of the great orator in Punch, which has always depicted him as a fat, pursy, vulgar-looking person, was bewildered, and consequently failed at the first glance to identify the noble-looking man in evening dress, irreproachable and white necktie, with the decidedly polished exterior, who halted at the refreshment bar to slowly sip a strawberry ice after the heat of the debate. Every inch of this was a man, as I looked at him, and a king among men, if the outward shell can serve at all to indicate what is concealed within. And he has a princely following too; for around him I can see a number of men whose names are known wherever the English language is spoken and wherever English newspapers are printed and read, eager to get a word or a look from him, plain John Bright, once the best-hated man in England, and now, by sheer force of will and dogged Saxon pluck, entwined forever in the admiration, if not the love, of his countrymen. I have as yet only been waiting a few minutes when I see approaching me a messenger of the House, who points the writer out to a stout, compact-looking man in evening dress, of advanced years, fair complexion, and with a keen look in his face which serves as a front to a large, solid head, well set on strong shoulders. This is the Hon. John Francis Maguire, M. P., for Cork, author of "Rome and its Rulers," "The Life of Father Mathew," "The Irish in America," and editor of the Cork Examiner, a man well known in Ireland and America, and one of the Irish leaders of the Liberal side in the House. Mr. Maguire has taken the trouble to leave his seat in the House during debate to oblige the correspondent of the World, and I must here make my acknowledgment for the courtesy done. Mr. Maguire hands me a slip of paper, which he has procured me from the Right Honorable John Evelyn Denison, Bart., Speaker of the House, and this order entitles me to a reserved seat on the front bench of the gallery. I now pass the dignitary in the black stockings and buckles, who smiles most graciously at me out of respect to the Speaker's order, and, after traversing a narrow stair, emerge into the Peers' gallery, and find myself at last inside the English House of Commons, of which I have heard so much and so often.

THE SPEAKER AND HIS BIG WIG.

When the House is in committee it is not the custom for the Speaker to be present. When the House is in open session, then the Speaker is arrayed in wig and gown, and he sits far back in the recesses of his chair, like some dried-up mummy, so closely is he swathed and covered. It is pretty hard work for a member to actually catch his eye, as he is so muffled up as to defy recognition from a casual observer. Yet this is a part and parcel of the British Constitution, that this John Evelyn Denison should be smothered in this huge box and gown and wig on such a warm August night. During committee proceedings the Speaker may walk out, doff his wig and gown, and dine as he has to-night, and then come back, and still finding the House in committee, he will seat himself in his chair without his legal vesture. I have been in this house four nights, and this is the first time that I have seen the Speaker's legs palpably. He lolls back without any of that reverence that I have heard so much of, as belonging to the Commons, and he has at last gone to sleep, like Mr. Greeley over Mr. Chapin's sermons. In the meantime, the bill, which has twenty-five clauses or sections, is being canvassed and considered by the members who come in, now that the dinner hour has passed. While the Speaker slumbers in a quiet way, the chief and assistant clerks, of the house conduct the business, the assistant taking up the bill, and repeating as he reads each clause in detail: "It is moved," or "it is proposed that a substitute," or that the "word —— instead of ——" and so on, in soporific tones, for hours. A number of people in the gallery are gently dozing, and visibly many of the porters are relapsing into a repose. The Speaker's table is covered with reports, large board and gilt volumes, books of reference, pamphlets, newspapers, costly inkhorns, and other clerical paraphernalia of the state service. The huge gilded mace of the Speaker, which lies on the further end of the table from his chair, when the House is not in committee, is now pendent below the table on a rack, to show that it is not an open session for the introduction of new measures or for the making of set speeches. Out of six hundred and seventy or eighty members of the House, there are not present to-night more than one hundred and fifty. The remaining members are scattered all over the continent in nooks and corners. A large number may be found on the Parisian boulevards; some are at Fontainebleau; some in the Pyrenees, swallowing chalybeate waters; many are yachting in the Mediterranean, or wasting their time with peasant girls on the isles of the Greek Archipelago; not a few are off at the races at Goodwood or Brighton; some at Rome, burning, fuming, and cursing the garlic and salads; dozens of them are at Constantinople, at St. Petersburg, or climbing the Alps out of a sheer love of danger and the reckless love of physical excitement inborn in the Englishman, and probably as many as could be numbered on the fingers of the hand are scattered over the American continent in search of novelty. There were also a number of city members absent, in their out-of-town residences, compelled to forego forensic honors, at the command of wife and daughters who are packing and poking preparatory to a flight to the Rhine and Germany. The ministerial benches show a good front for the late season; first, because the Government has a great deal of unfinished business on its hands, which must be transacted before Parliament is closed; and secondly, because the exertions of the Government whip have been most arduous to hunt up Mr. Gladstone's supporters, and compel them to remain in their seats while there is work to be done for them.

SENSATIONAL DIGNITY AND ECCENTRICITY.

With a great number of Americans, that have not visited England, there is in some way or another an abiding impression that the House of Commons is the most stately and dignified legislative body in the world. To be disabused of this notion it is only necessary for an American to sit during a night session in the gallery of the House, with the proviso that he has been a visitor at some time or another to the Senate Chamber or the House of Representatives. When a member of the House rises to claim the attention of the Speaker, it is common to find half a dozen of his colleagues rising also with him for the same purpose. A member of the government gets on his honorable legs with his face turned to the Speaker. If, on the lower bench, he will walk a little forward to the table, and if he is accustomed to speak from notes, it is more than possible that he will lay one hand on the table and with the other turn the leaves of his manuscript. If he speaks extemporaneously, he will probably lean in a lounging position forward, his two hands resting on the Speaker's table. Many of the members who are best known to the public have this fashion, and it is most unpleasant to hear them drawl forth sentence after sentence as if they were dragged from their honorable throats by sheer force. It has often been reported by English writers that American legislators have a bad fashion of elevating their legs and reclining in an irreverent attitude while listening to a debate. Also, that they expectorate freely. Well I have seen the most distinguished statesmen at present in England lounge and disperse his limbs, while within ten feet of the speaker, in a fashion that would bring shouts of laughter from a crowded theater, were the same thing done in a farce or low comedy. Each member of the Commons, as he walks into the House, to-night, has his hat on his head. As he passes the chair, he doffs it for an instant, but when he takes his seat the hat is replaced upon his head as before. As a general thing, a member who speaks without notes, addresses the Speaker, with his hat in one hand. They all seem to conclude whatever remarks they have to make with a jerk and as soon as they sit down the hat is again replaced, or rather slapped on the head, with a vehement motion that seems impelled by some hidden mechanical power. Then they have a fashion of lounging in and out in a free-and-easy way during debate, that is highly suggestive of a bar-room in a frontier town.

There is rarely, or never, an exhibition of the nervous, impassioned speaking to be heard all over America or in the Chamber of Deputies. When there is a clear or telling speech, as far as the manner of delivery goes—mind, I do not speak of its effect practically—or if the eloquence is of a florid description, it will be surely spoken by one of the hundred Irish members. Certainly, when Whalley or Newdegate get on their legs, to abuse the Pope or to recount horrible but dramatic stories about the mysteries and child massacres of convents, there is no lack of vehemence and buncombe. But this style of oratory is confined to a few of the members who have hobbies to ride, and cannot be driven from them even at the point of the bayonet. Physically speaking, a majority of the members are gallant-looking fellows, and they are all dressed simply, but with the taste always observed by a gentleman in the selection of articles of clothing. A small number of them wear white beaver hats, and their trowsers are cut wide at the bottom in the now prevailing fashion. With the exception of a few of the younger and more fashionable members, who frequent the race courses, the opera, go to hear Schneider, lounge into the Cremorne after 11 o'clock at night, or frequent the society of such famous demi-reps as "Mabel Gray," "Baby Hamilton," "Baby Thornell," or other women who have beggared and ruined hundreds of those numerous young men about town who have a disposition to be fast, there is a total absence of showy or loud colors in their apparel. A great many of this class attend the session occasionally for the sake of common decency, or because their constituencies compel it, as in the case of a city borough the other day, where a member was rebuked by a public resolution of condemnation and asked to resign. Younger sons of noble lords look upon the House of Commons as a necessary evil, which must be "done" like an occasional visit to church, or to Richmond or Greenwich to eat fish.

MEN OF MARK IN THE HOUSE.

As the members come in one by one and take their places on the benches, I find opportunities to observe them and note their peculiarities and looks. That gentleman who comes in so slowly and so quietly, dressed in dark clothes, and having a head, whiskers, and general resemblance to our Longfellow, is the Right Honorable Austin N. Layard, Commissioner of Public Works, one of the Ministers but not a member of the Cabinet. You would take him for a literary man or a thinker anywhere by reason of his long, flowing, white hair and thoughtful look. Mr. Layard is the author of the celebrated book on Nineveh. He requires attention in the House always when he rises to speak of Eastern affairs. He was at one time an attache of the English Embassy to the Porte, and was under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the administration of Earl Granville. Mr. Layard has a reputation for being rather hot-tempered in debate, and at one time he earned the ill-will of the aristocratic faction in the House by his persevering liberalism, but at present he is popular enough, and no one can look at his bright dark blue eye and general appearance without feeling that he is in the presence of a man who possesses a comprehensive and calmly philosophic spirit, broken at times by a sudden flush of the scholar's enthusiasm.

CARDWELL.

That gentleman with the exquisitely carved face and very red hair, with a slight dimple in his chin, and close, frank eyes, is the Secretary of State for War, the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, M. P. for Oxford City, and an old follower of Sir Robert Peel. He has in his time held various offices of trust under different administrations, and, in 1866, at the time of the Fenian excitement, when the forces of William R. Roberts invaded the Canadas, Mr. Cardwell, as Secretary of the Colonies, had his hands full of a rather difficult business, which he managed as well as the very annoying circumstances—for a British Crown Minister—would permit. I like to hear Mr. Cardwell speak. He is always ready, yet deliberate, and with these qualities he possesses a happy outward manner in argument. The most difficult job of Mr. Cardwell's life was the management of the Governor Eyre Jamaica business, which, at one crisis, seemed very dangerous to the Colonial Office. Mr. Cardwell had at the university a very good reputation, which he has not as yet contradicted by his course in Parliament, of which body he was returned as a member as early as 1842. Thackeray once ran against him and was defeated.

A GOOD-LOOKING MARQUIS.

That really handsome young gentleman, who is said to have the best-shaped leg in the House, as well as the friendship of the Prince of Wales, and certainly is the owner of a most beautiful head of hair, such as is seen in Carlo Dolce's virgins, of the hue of a new guinea, is the member for Argyllshire, the Marquis of Lorn, heir presumptive to George Douglas Campbell, eighth Duke of Argyll, the Liberal Secretary of State for India in the Gladstone Cabinet, a Privy Counsellor and Knight of the Thistle. The young marquis, at twenty-five, has the face the skin of a maiden of twenty, and I could not but observe that his trowsers were of a fashion superior to any other trowsers in the House of Commons. I do not know whether the handsome marquis inherits the covenanting piety of the Argyll Campbells, his ancestors, but he bears a wonderful resemblance to his father, the Duke, and among the frescoes in the corridors of the House there is one by Copely, entitled the "Sleep of Argyll," and I was astonished to notice the strong likeness of the young marquis—who passed the fresco at the moment—to his illustrious ancestor's face of two hundred years ago, as it was depicted by the artist, lying on a prison pallet. The Marquis of Lorn, while I was in the gallery sat behind Mr. Gladstone, on an upper bench, as a Liberal, like his father who sits in the Lords. When the hereditary Campbell got up on his well-shaped legs to speak as a Scotch member on the Parochial Schools bill, he did it quietly, and in a clear, musical voice, that seemed to attract attention. The Marquis of Lorn has a very ready delivery, though not as yet of great account in debate, and is, I believe from all reports, a marvellously proper young man, compelled to exist upon twenty-five thousand pounds a year, which amount will be largely augmented when the present Duke is committed to the family vaults. He will need all this large sum of money, no doubt, if he continues his present intimacy with the Prince of Wales, a young man of decidedly liberal tastes.

THE FIRST OF THE ADMIRALTY.

That big, bulky six-footer, of great shoulders and massive limbs, wearing tightly-fitting clothes, his forehead overshadowed with dark, reddish-brown hair, and his whole manner indicative of pluck and a contest against long odds, is the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, member for Pontefract, and First Lord of the Admiralty. He is now giving facts from a pamphlet which he holds in one hand, while he rests his body on his other hand across the table in a negligent manner, as if he were more used to roughing it in the bush than supporting a minister by a recapitulation of dreary statistics in the House. Mr. Childers was at one time, I believe, a fellow-member with Mr. Robert Lowe, of the Parliament of Victoria, when both of them had had exiled themselves voluntarily to the antipodes. Mr. Childers only became a member of the House in 1860, and his rise to eminence was made with more than American rapidity, in a country where it is a cardinal principle that a man should not receive emolument, honor, or position, until he has grown the gray hair of sixty years. Mr. Childers is the chairman and director also of at least threescore of corporations and foundations of charity of one kind or another, and is said to be very good at figures—a necessary gift in a Lord of the Admiralty. If his mind is half as big as his whiskers, he is certainly a genius. The hard work of defending the government in details is usually given to Mr. Childers, to W. E. Foster, M. P. for Bradford, or to Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary. Mr. Childers, like the young Marquis of Lorn, is a Trinity College, Cambridge, man, but not an Eton boy like the former.

A CYNICAL CHANCELLOR.

The next noticeable person on the ministerial bench, and by all means one of the ablest in Parliament, is the Right Honorable Robert Lowe, member for London University, an Oxford man, and son of a Church of England clergyman. Mr. Lowe is now in his fiftieth year, and is a member of the Gladstone Cabinet and Chancellor of the Exchequer—the office formerly held by his illustrious chief, and one of the greatest trust and responsibility in England. As an orator Lowe has few equals, and stands in the following order of precedence: Gladstone, Bright, Disraeli, Lowe, according to the best judges. By many he is said to be superior to the last in satirical power, although not his equal in vehement philippic, and not a few consider him equal in logical force to Bright. Yet, with all his ability and power he is one of the best-hated public men in all England, and this is said to be the result of his unfortunate proclivity for satire and for a certain unpleasant gruffness that, spite of his education and inward natural courtesy, will break out, and in a minute demolish the labor of a year of statesmanship. I might call Mr. Lowe a pure-blooded Albino, as he is first noticeable by his white eye-brows, white hair of great length, and rather pinkish lids. He has a positive, firm chin, a clear eye, and, from the abutment of his nostril to the corner of his lower lip on either side deep ridges extend, giving him in that part of the face the look of a bon vivant. The eye is very steady, and looks at a stranger of doubtful appearance with a sneering way that seems to say: "I have to be polite; but if I choose to think you an idiot, it is my own business." The ears are large, and seem to be buttoned back, as if ready for a row on the slightest provocation. Mr. Lowe is quite near-sighted, and it is said to this defect he owed his release from holy orders. He certainly would have made a very unpleasant sort of a clergyman for some of the lax and rather immoral public men who illuminate the House occasionally. Mr. Lowe owes his first important advancement from an ordinary station in life to the fact that when he returned to England he had the good fortune to contribute a smashing article to the Times, and since that time Mr. Low, it is understood, has been a regular outside contributor, with great good luck to back him. Mr. Lowe has also the reputation of being a very quick and facile "leader" writer upon the topics with which he is best acquainted. Mr. Lowe once had his head well smashed by the roughs at an election row, and it is said that the memory of it has stuck to him ever since, like the caning of Charles Sumner by Preston Brooks, and, like that episode, it served to keep old fires burning. In the memorable debates of 1866, upon the suffrage question, Mr. Lowe shone with his greatest force. With such rivals as Bright, Disraeli, Gladstone, Hardy, and Milner Gibson, it was no joke to keep on the top of the tide, but Lowe never faltered in his career. The more pitiless were his adversaries in argument, the more pitiless became Robert Lowe. The fancy, the vigor, the antithesis, the irony, wit, force, energetic subtlety, and strength of his speeches are not likely to be forgotten soon, by friend or adversary, in the House of Commons.

That mild-looking, dark-faced man, with neat attire and jeweled fingers, who comes in almost stealthily from behind the Speaker's chair, and takes his seat upon the Ministerial Bench, is Goschen, a member of the Cabinet, President of the Poor Law Board, and son of a Leipsic bookseller in moderate circumstances. Mr. Goschen is evidently of Jewish origin, and his rise to power has been speedy. He is still a young man of polished manners, and more than any other man in Parliament represents the moneyed interests of the great city for which he sits. He is a Rugby and Oriel College man; was at one time Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and afterward Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He is scarcely developing the statesmanlike power which was predicted for him by his friends who had watched his career as a Director in the Bank of England, and as the author of essays and treatises on some topics of political economy.

The middle-sized gentleman, inclined to baldness, wearing a brown coat and mixed trousers, with straps at the bottom of the latter, and who has a slight fringe of whiskers and a bulbous bright eye, is no less a personage the Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, a member of the Cabinet, heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Devonshire, the Earldom of Burlington, Baron Cavendish in Derbyshire and Baron Cavendish in York, chiefly celebrated for his advocacy of the confederacy in Parliament, and a man of not exceedingly great caliber as a debater or thinker; but from the possessions which he will one day inherit in this broad and merry England, a man of most decided influence and power. He has for a motto, "Secure in Caution," and generally sticks to it in the House. He is just now conversing with a tall, black-whiskered man, of sharp features and equally sharp accent, in drab clothes. This is George Armstead, M. P. for Dundee, formerly a Russia merchant, and said to be a good man on committees.

A medium-sized, dark-faced and portly person in dark clothes walks in slowly by the Speaker and seat himself, with his hat bent forward over his eyes, and a book, whose leaves he is cutting, in his hand. This is Beresford Hope, one of the two M. P.s for Cambridge University, who has in past times, in conjunction with Gregory, of Galway, written and spoken for the then falling fortunes of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Hope is no doubt a good liver, and is a member of the Carleton, Athenæum, University, Oxford and Cambridge, and New University Clubs, where, no doubt, he has a great opportunity to study cookery as a fine art. His colleague from Cambridge is just now speaking to him—Spencer Walpole, a right honorable and without any decided individuality in the House. Both Hope and Walpole are conservatives, and were sadly shocked at the majority of Mr. Gladstone the other day. The man just now speaking from notes is Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Anstruther, of the Grenadier Guards, member of Fifeshire, a Harrow man, and a dreaded liberal of the Scotch stamp. The little old man in evening dress, pale face, and having a circle of white beard around his throat, who is playing with his fingers nervously, is The O'Connor Don, member for Roscommon, who is looked up to by all the Irish members. His son, also a member, Denis Maurice O'Connor Don, a man, like his father, of small frame, is close by his father, and bears him a strong resemblance.

The slender young gentleman, not yet in his twenty-fifth year, very fashionably dressed, who leans up against the back of the Speaker's chair in conversation, is Henry George, Earl Percy, son of the Duke of Northumberland, and one day to be the proprietor of the second grandest title in England as well as of his two dozen castles, a score of manors, and three or four baronies. This young man was sent to the House of Commons by his father, the Duke of Northumberland, but it is rarely that he takes the trouble to open his lips in debate. He has a very great reputation for driving tandem, and is known to be a judge of bouquets and claret, young as he is as a legislator in the House of Commons. Smith Barry, the M. P. for Cork, a little, old, white-haired man, who made himself notorious in Ireland as the prosecutor of the Fenians, and for whom The O'Donoghue gained a great deal of ill-feeling by his support of the little old man, now on his legs, and speaking in a shrill voice on the bill in committee, is a very active and laborious member. That young gentleman with the pointed yellow moustache and goatee of the Vandyke type is Sir David Wedderburn, of an old Scotch family, and quite an active working young member of the opposition as led by D'Israeli. Very often the peers of the Upper House may be found in the Commons, from motives of curiosity or to get intelligence of the birth of new bills before they are sent to the Upper House. They have a gallery of their own, these peers, and hardly ever trouble the floor of the House. There is a cluster of them now in the corner of the peer's gallery—three young men, all from twenty-four to twenty-seven years of age. Their names are known all over Great Britain, and yet what have they ever done as statesmen, orators, or workers? Absolutely nothing. The little finger of a Gladstone or a D'Israeli outweighs them all. Who are these three young men? We shall see.

A SCAMP DUKE.

The young man in the middle, with his dissipated look and fast necktie, is William, Alexander, Louis, Stephen, Douglas Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton, Marquis of Douglas, Earl of Angus, Earl of Arran, Earl of Lanark, Baron Hamilton, Avan, Polmont, Macanshire, Innerdale, Abernethy, and Jedburgh Forest, and premier peer in the peerage of Scotland, Duke of Brandon, Suffolk, and Baron Dutton in the Peerage of Great Britain, Duke of Chatelherault in France, Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood House, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of some county or another in Scotland. This man, young and dissipated beyond the common, with his fair face, has the blood of kings and queens, of great warriors and astute statesmen running in his veins, and the roll of his titles is more than royal; yet his voice is never heard in the proper place as a Scotch, English or French noble of high descent and pure blood. He is generally to be found in Paris, and the Mabille and the Closerie de Lilas, where I saw him one night, as well as the Cremorne and the Argyle, know his person better than the House of Peers. He is a reckless, improvident young fellow; and it is said that his rent-roll, which brought him over £250,000 a year, has been so decreased by his frightful extravagance on women, wine and horses in every capital in Europe, and at Ems, Baden, and like resorts, that he is now, poor fellow, endeavoring to get on with the pittance of £10,000 a year. This aristocratic young gentleman values public opinion as much as he values a pinch of snuff, and will eventually no doubt, swamp his vast estates bit by bit, as he is now compelled to reside chiefly upon the continent to escape the clamors of his creditors, although I believe that his position as a peer gives him privilege.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

The second person of the group, rather a good-looking fellow, and loudly dressed, with a laughing eye, and generally, rakish look, is John De La Por Beresford, Marquis of Waterford, Earl of Tyrone, Viscount Tyrone, and, besides, a baronet five times over in England and Ireland. This young man is equally notorious with his companion, the Duke of Hamilton, and lately distinguished himself by seducing the wife of a bosom friend—the Right Hon. Mr. Vivian, a Lord of the Treasury—and to-day he appeared by his counsel in the Divorce Court to answer for his honorable piece of business.

This young nobleman is a grandson to the second marquis, who was distinguished as a companion to the Prince Regent, and as well for breaking of door knockers and bell-handles—a complaint that was chronic with him. He has been living with his victim, who refused to leave him at the solicitation of her sister, in Paris.

The third young gentleman is Lord Carrington, who made himself famous by attacking Mr. Grenville Murray some time since on the steps of the Conservative Club, as that gentleman was leaving it at midnight. It is said that it was caused by a satire upon Lord Carrington's family, the princely name of Smith having been at one time the only title which they possessed in the world. Lord Carrington is also a friend of the Prince of Wales, and is chiefly distinguished for a habit he has of driving four in hand, and taking up passengers at a shilling a head in his private conveyance. This is certainly a harmless diversion, but Mr. Grenville Murray, who thought otherwise, sketched the foolish young lord in the Queen's Messenger, which he is said to own, as "Bob Jarvey, Lord Coachington," under the title of "Our Hereditary Legislators," and hence the row and consequent expulsion of Mr. Murray by a vote of 109 to 10 from the Conservative Club. Mr. Murray has evidently had a great and powerful interest against him in the decision vouchsafed by Mr. Knox, the police magistrate.

RAILROAD LITERATURE.

A Little More Firing from Both Sides.

Visions of Thundering Locomotives on Every Street.

Ninety-six Trains a Day Passing Through the City.

THE RAILROADS ASK NO FAVORS.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

"Harper says" "that the railroad connection is threadbare," but I think I can offer a few suggestions that have not yet appeared in your paper upon this very important question. I purpose that they shall be as brief as possible: That the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroad build a connecting track from a point in the neighborhood of the "Fair Grounds," thence south of "Cave Hill" and "House of Refuge" to a point on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which would throw the connection entirely out of the city. This would not only benefit the city, but also the railroad. This connection would somewhat lengthen the distance to Cincinnati and Lexington, but at the same time shorten the running time. To run two or three miles through or in the suburbs of the city would require at least from twenty-five to thirty-five minutes. To run five or six miles outside of the city would only require about fifteen or twenty minutes, thus saving the "short line" much valuable time. By this connection the citizens and property-holders would not be annoyed by trains passing day and night through the city, nor have their property depreciated in value, which it certainly will do to any property that may be on any of the streets through which it runs. To see that it would be a nuisance for it to pass through the city it is only necessary to look at the number of roads and trains that would run through the city. The following roads are completed, or will be, in less than ten years, namely: Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington; Louisville, Shelbyville and Tennessee; Frankfort, Georgetown, Paris and Maysville; Lexington and Big Sandy; Louisville, Taylorsville, Harrodsburg and Virginia; and Louisville, Lexington and Norfolk Railroads. All of which will demand the right of way through the city. Allowing four passenger and four freight trains to each road (which is not too many, as there would be an immense traffic over these lines), would make ninety-six trains passing through the city each day. All of the above-named roads would want to run into a "central depot," so as to facilitate Eastern and Western through travel. It is all nonsense to talk about transferring passengers and their baggage a mile or two out of the city for one road when it could be done in a "union depot" for a half dozen trains in fifteen or twenty minutes. To transfer passengers and baggage outside of the city would not be to the advantage of either road, so we need not have any fear on that score. These suggestions are based upon the changing of the gauge of the "short-line" to four feet eight and a half inches, which change is of the utmost importance to the city, so as to make Louisville the transferring point, and not Cincinnati. All the roads I have named, excepting one (Louisville, Taylorsville, Harrodsburg and Virginia), and probably that, will run over the "Lexington line," and this will necessitate the building of a double track to Lexington. The immense local traffic over these various roads will require the building of a large "local depot" somewhere in the upper part of the city. Unquestionably the best location for this depot would be on the wharf, north of the "mail-boat landing." This would rid Jefferson street entirely of the depot and track. It is not only to the interest of the property-holders of Jefferson street, but also to every citizen, that the depot and track should be removed from Jefferson street. Jefferson street, from its very location (being a parallel, and not, like Fourth, a cross street), will eventually be the grand shopping street of the city. I am sorry to say that so far there has been very little enterprise displayed upon this handsome street. Another great advantage the "river local route" will have is this: The country through which these roads will run is full of iron and coal. The best location for furnaces, ironworks, coal-yards, &c., is along the "upper wharf." A road running alongside these works will not only be a great advantage to the proprietors but also to the railroads, as it will save drayage and cartage and facilitate the unloading of the cars.

"QUAREITUR."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

So much has been written in reference to the connection of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington and Louisville and Nashville railroads that the public should certainly have received all the information on the subject that could be desired. I confess, however, that with my understanding of the chartered rights of the railroad companies and the benefits to be granted and received by the respective parties, I am unable to comprehend your remark that "in a matter of this kind the dictation should come from the city and not from the railway companies." "Dictation" implies favors asked or wanted. I would like to know what favors the companies have to ask to justify the "dictation" of the city. We know that the officers of these roads are compelled to study the interests of their stockholders, and that those interests require the greatest possible amount of profit upon the capital invested. This profit is to be derived from local and through freight and passenger business. Now, have these companies any favors to ask of the city in the way of connection or change of gauge to secure this local and through business? I presume no one will pretend that the local business (i. e., the business between this city and Cincinnati) would be increased by the connection, or that the change of gauge would add to this local traffic and profit of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington road. This business has already been secured by building the road as it is, and the benefits to the railroad company and the city are mutual. The company is satisfied with the road as it is, and so far as this local business is concerned, have no favor to ask of the city authorities. These authorities think, and, in my opinion, very properly think, the interests of the city would be advanced by a change of gauge, and ask the company to make the change, but which party has the favor to ask? Which party is in a position to "dictate?" So much for the local question.

The charter of the Louisville and Nashville railroad allows a connection with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad outside of the city, entirely beyond the control of our citizens; and, in the opinion of the officers of these two roads, this suburban route will be infinitely preferable to any the city can give. It will be shorter, less expensive and will obviate the necessity of any change of gauge or rolling stock, and consequently save the trouble and delay in transferring through freight and passengers. The interests of these railroads requiring this outside route, what favor have they to ask of the city in order to add to their through business? The city authorities very properly suppose the interests of the city will suffer should this continuous gauge remain from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and ask for a change of gauge from here to Cincinnati, and the consequent transfer of freight and passengers at this point. Which party has the favor to ask? Which party is in a position to dictate? You may be able to answer these questions by showing that these companies have no right to run a line around the city, but I think you will find that they can make the connection and cannot be required to change the gauge, and that the city has all to lose and nothing to gain by refusing to offer such a connecting route as the companies themselves deem favorable.

CITIZEN.

Soldiers of the War of 1812.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Surviving soldiers of the war of 1812-14 are requested to meet in St. Louis on the 8th of January next to sign a memorial to Congress for placing their names upon the pension list.

These soldiers were not mercenaries, fighting for pay and plunder. They fought wholly for honor and the especial honor of their country. The success of American arms in the war of 1812 astonished the world, and gave a prestige to the United States on the high seas as well as upon the land, which was a great influence in our favor in after conflicts, and helped to make the United States a first-class power among the nations of the earth. If there be justice and magnanimity yet a living virtue in the breast of Americans, a grateful exercise of it would be remembering the young soldiers of 1812-14, now bowed down with age, but who with as warm hearts as ever cling to "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights."

NATHAN RANNEY.

MARRIAGE WITHOUT CEREMONY.

An Important Decision by Judge Barnard, of New York.

[From the N. Y. World, 15th.]

Judge Barnard, in the suit of Beatrice Bissell against John B. Bissell, for divorce on the ground of abandonment, has rendered a decision upholding the alleged marriage between the parties, and granting a separation and alimony. After reciting the testimony as already published in the World, his Honor says:

By actual marriage is meant, not the solemnization before a minister or magistrate—for, as has already been shown, no such solemnization is requisite—but what is intended is that the actual making of the marriage contract between the parties must be proved by direct evidence and not left to be inferred from circumstances, admissions and the like. Until by recent legislation the wife was made a competent witness in actions in which her husband is a party. It is evident that where a marriage of this description was contracted in the absence of any witness, there was no means of furnishing the direct proof required in this class of cases, and offences of this description might be committed with comparative impunity. But now, the wife being made a competent witness, her testimony, if corroborated and entitled to credit, is sufficient to establish the marriage. The only question in this case, it seems to me, is as to the credibility to be attached to the testimony of the plaintiff and defendant respectively. The plaintiff stands unimpeached and uncontradicted except by the defendant, while she is corroborated by the testimony of Mrs. St. Clair, Miss Birch, Miss Knight, and Mr. and Mrs. Stiesl. The elaborate cross-examination to which she was subjected failed to disclose any material discrepancy in her evidence, and nothing was shown to cast suspicion upon her truthfulness. Opposed to her evidence are the denials of the defendant.

If the practice is as common as the defendant alleges of men passing off their mistresses as their wives, and allowing them to bear their names without any marriage contract, it is time that they should learn the risks to which they expose themselves in thus trifling with the marriage institution, and that a check should be put upon practices so dangerous to the good order of society. There should be a decree declaring the plaintiff to be the lawful wife of the defendant, and their child to be legitimate, and adjudging a limited divorce and alimony, with costs and reasonable expenses of the litigation, and the temporary alimony allowed by the order of Judge Ingraham should be increased.

Romance in Real Life.

About ten years ago a young man named Quackenbush left his home in Warwick, Orange county, with a drove of cattle for New York city. He arrived at his destination, sold his cattle, and from that time up to last Saturday his relatives lost all trace of him. On Saturday a man of about 30 years arrived at Warwick, bringing intelligence of the missing young man. It seemed that Quackenbush was robbed in New York city after selling his cattle, and in desperation at his loss he shipped for California. He went to the mines and formed an association with two young men to care for each other in sickness and during life, and to share each other's fortunes in case of death. When the gold fever broke out in Australia the trio went thither and labored together with success. Last year, however, Mr. Quackenbush's associates died, and as their heir, under agreement, he found himself possessed of about $35,000. He determined to return to his early home, and, gathering up his treasures, sailed for Liverpool. There he was taken sick and died last spring. The aged messenger referred to was stopping at the same house with Mr. Quackenbush, and as he could arrange his affairs, to him was intrusted the duty of informing the relatives of Mr. Quackenbush, in Warwick. He was received there at first with suspicion; but he produced satisfactory references, and the family have taken steps to recover the fortune which awaits them in England.

—Young Iturbide of the Montezuma dynasty lives in Georgetown, D. C., with his wife, nee Green, and with the child that was for some time adopted by the late Maximilian.

Monetary and Commercial.

Office of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 17, 1869.

The only prominent feature in the money market, and which forms the general topic of conversation, is the continued scarcity of bankable funds. The note-brokers complain of the almost complete stagnation in the passage of paper. Real estate paper, when good, is readily negotiated. The ruling rates may be fixed at 10, 12, and 15 per cent.

Resumption of specie payments can hardly be regarded as among the immediate probabilities in financial affairs, and it is fair to presume that those who advocate the measure do so with the conviction that it cannot be carried into effect. Repudiation is, at this juncture, quite as probable as resumption; in fact, more so, for repudiation is possible, and resumption, if not impossible, is believed to be impossible by a very large per centage of reflecting men of all parties. The Philadelphia Press, which, it is conceded, knows a good deal about the Radical policy, says:

Resumption of specie payments appears now to be an absorbing theme, and many of our business men are adjusting values in anticipation of the event. These panicky individuals are mistaken in their results. They have chosen to regulate their business upon the strength of a sensational rumor, started by a journal that has always proved an unsafe counselor, and for the purpose of stirring the Secretary of the Treasury. The tendency of values is patent. There is a daily approximation to the gold standard; but so long as the circulating medium is fluctuating, so long as it is subject to the disturbances entailed by gold gambling and rife speculation, the legitimate approach to resumption will be slow. Many miscalculate the power of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises. He cannot by an edict call gold into circulation, nor can he by an order expel the currency. He can but advise, and this he will do when Congress meets. Action will then have to be taken by that body. From the magnitude of the question, legislation will not be hasty. The settlement of any financial policy now is much more difficult than during the war. Last winter the debates upon resumption took a wide range, and much contrariety of opinion existed.

* * * * * * *

It is not improbable, then, that the Congressmen who last winter favored an indefinite postponement of resumption, will at the coming session take ground with those who thought an early day could be fixed for that purpose. The ranks of the immediate resumptionists may be strengthened, but we can scarcely think their counsels will prevail. Opinion will then gravitate around the judgment of the early resumptionists. What time will they fix? We should say the minimum time will be a year. However much a gold and silver medium may be desired, it would be manifestly unjust to the debtor classes to give them shorter notice of the financial change. Even one year, or two, or three would not entirely avert hardship, but reasonable notice is all the Government is bound to give. Minority interests must be consulted, but they cannot be allowed to prevail over those of the majority.

If our views be correct how foolish it is for our business men to throw themselves into panic over an impossibility! Why disarrange their business and that of others by preparing, out of season, for a result that as yet is beyond calculation? Before resumption is agreed upon, or after it is agreed upon, and before it takes place, our currency values may so approximate gold as to make the transition from one to the other medium an easy thing. These may, therefore, do more to avert catastrophe than business tact.

Government Bonds—Are without any animation in this market. All changes, together with the latest advices, are given in the tables following:

Five-twenties, 1862	116¾@117¾
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]
Five-twenties, new issue	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1868	[illegible]
Ten-forties	[illegible]
Cy 6's	[illegible]

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupons, '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cy 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Local Stocks and Bonds—We know of no changes in the quotations of the local bond and stock list. Prices are very low, and parties availing themselves of these figures reap many advantages toward a good trade. The absence of an easy condition of currency compels the sales to be of little moment.

Hunt, Holmes, Gaar & Co., Bankers, [illegible] Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank, second	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank, Farmers'	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank, City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Insurance	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & N. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for Schools, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for [illegible], 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " second issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " third issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " fourth issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " new, 5 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" new, 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " (L. Br.) 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " (M. Br.) 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " cons'd mort., 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
League for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Gold—The gold market offers but small inducements for any extended remarks. A few of the wholesale merchants found their coin obligations due, and so became purchasers. By the advices we notice gold to be toward a weakening tendency, having opened at 127¾, declining to 127, and closing at

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	[illegible]	127
Silver halves and quarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver dimes	[illegible]	[illegible]

Exchange—The call for Eastern exchange has been good across the counter, while the large number of collections now maturing, for which remittances must be made, prevents a drug on the market, and causes a firmness in prices. The buying prices are 1-16 and 1-20 discount, and selling at par and 1-10 premium.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, casks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bagging, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bale Rope, coils	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cement, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Candles, bxs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried fruit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feathers, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, bxs and bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, bdls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp, seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horses, head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron, pig, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malt, sks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchandise, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mules, head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nails, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, mess, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rags, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, casks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soap, bxs and bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, no.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, boxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whisky, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodenware, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Hog Crop and its Product.—The New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle under the above caption says:

The commencement of a new season in pork packing, and the arrival of other products of the hog, brings with it the usual annual speculation respecting the probable supply and demand. These matters are susceptible of approximation with tolerable accuracy. Packers and correspondents at different points obtain such information as enables them to estimate the number of swine which are to come to market with as much accuracy as the cotton crop may be estimated. Indeed of late years the estimates of the packers have very nearly approximated actual results, they seldom making such a mistake as was made last year in cotton.

There has not been either any important obstacle to an accurate estimate of the probable demand. It is, to be sure, contingent upon many contingencies. The foreign demand depends a great deal upon the state of trade in Great Britain. If manufacturers are active in that kingdom, and her working people well employed, our exports of bacon will be larger than if otherwise, and smaller. The activity of the shipping interest also produces an increased demand, while the state of industry in the Southern States has a considerable influence in the same direction. This was well illustrated in the early part of 1869—an extraordinary advance then occurred in the price of cotton; it was about the season for planting cotton, and the advance in the price was a great stimulant to the work of planting. The increased work of planting cotton was immediately felt in the market for hog product, which was wanted to provide food for hands engaged in the work, and an advance in prices of bacon and lard immediately took place, amounting to some 15 per cent. on the prices previously ruling.

There is a disposition to estimate the number of swine for the coming season at about the same figure as last season; while at the moment nothing is apparent indicating that the demand will be more than average from any direction. The dull state of trade in England, with a large number of hands in the manufacturing districts unemployed, do not favor a large export demand. The decline in cotton, that has taken place, does not favor special activity in cotton planting, or any increased demand for hog product from the South. The shipping interest is more or less interfered with by regular lines of steamships, whose consumption of cured meats is relatively much smaller than that of sail vessels, though no great promise is evident in that direction.

But a comparatively new feature in the trade, and one affecting the course of it materially, is the practical abolition of what was formerly known as the "packing season," which commenced about the first of November and ended about the first of March. The curing of hog products has for a year or two past been kept up all the year through with the aid of ice. Ice-cured meats have nearly supplied our local trade for two summers past, and considerable quantities have been shipped abroad. The farmer has discovered that there is a market for his hogs at any time. He is therefore under no necessity of hurrying them to market at a particular season, or in default losing the sale of them. They can be sold in July as well as in December at their full market value. This is a favorable circumstance in many respects. It promotes better curing, by avoiding the haste and carelessness incident to "the season." It facilitates economy in feeding, and preserves the health of the swine. Its commercial effect is to cause the swine to be held back if prices are low and corn is low. If corn be high, as now, the farmer is disposed to send it to market, and his swine with it half fattened. There is every prospect of corn ruling at a pretty full figure for the coming year, even in the absence of an export demand, the cold and drought east of the Alleghanies having materially reduced the yield this year. This favors an early marketing of the swine which may now be ready, or nearly ready, to come forward. And yet there is reason to believe that the hogs will be well fattened. If corn is scarce and dear, other grains are cheap, which, mixed with potatoes (of which the crop is excessive), make excellent food for swine. There is, besides, the "mast" in Tennessee and Kentucky, said to be never more abundant, and which fattens hogs well.

From this review of the subject, there is little encouragement to expect the high prices which have ruled in the past six years, and it is probable that for this important crop, as in breadstuffs and cotton, it will be found difficult to infuse a speculative spirit into the market, in the absence of which prices are quite likely to rule lower than many anticipate.

Daily Review of the Markets.

Alcohol—Prices are unchanged with a fair demand. We note sale of 50 bbls at $2 per gallon.

Apples—A good demand is reported and prices are firm. We quote at $2@2 50 per bbl for common to fair and $3@3 50 for prime to choice qualities.

Ale and Beer—A fair demand is reported, and prices are firm at quotations, and we continue our quotations. We quote cream ale per bbl at $[illegible], do per half bbl $6 50, bottled ale per dozen quarts $1 40, do pints $1, do half pints 60c; bottled porter per dozen quarts $1 40, do pints $1, do half pints 60c. Lager beer at $10 per bbl, half bbls $6, and kegs $3.

Apple Brandy—We quote pure Kentucky brandy, 1 year old, at $[illegible]; Kentucky new, $2 25@2 50; Tennessee and Indiana new, $2@2 25.

Bags—The demand is only moderate, and prices are steady. We quote Union B at [illegible]; grain bags, 2-bushel, at [illegible]; do, 2½-bushel, at 51@55c; do, 3-bushel, at 58@62c; burlaps, 2-bushel corn bags, at 15@16c; do, 4-bushel oat bags, at 19½@20c.

Beeswax—Is in fair demand and firm, and finds ready sale at 30@33c.

Broom Corn—Receipts are liberal and sales are made on arrival $120@150 per ton.

Butter—Prime qualities of country butter find quick sale and the market is poorly supplied. We note sale of [illegible] lbs W. R. roll butt at [illegible]. We quote choice country butter in good packages at 35@40c on arrival; common to fair qualities sell at 25@30c. Ohio butter is in demand at 35@40c, and New York tub at 43@45c.

Buckwheat Flour—Is in good demand. Dealers are selling at $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

Brooms—Prices are unchanged. We quote common per dozen at $2@2 50; No. 1 per dozen at $4 50@5 00; Shaker per dozen at $4 50@5 00.

Batting—Is in good request and prices are steady. We quote at 20 to 22c per lb, as to quality.

Beans—Are in good demand and prices are firm, and sales are made at $2 00@3 25 per bu for prime navy.

Cranberries—Are active and firmer. We quote at $10@12 50 per bbl for cultivated.

Cotton Yarns—Prices are unchanged in every respect. We quote No. 500 at [illegible]; No. 700 at 15@16c per dozen; pound yarns at 23@25c. Carpet chain is selling at 40@42c for white, and 42@45c for colored [illegible], and candlewick is steady at 40@42c.

Candles—Prices are steady at quotations that have ruled for several weeks. We quote at [illegible] for full weight star and 15@16c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 12½@14½c per pound.

Cement—Prices are unchanged. Sales to-day amount to — bbls at $2@2 25.

Corn-Meal—Liberal sales are made at quotations. Prices are steady at 95c@$1 per bushel for bolted, loose, kiln-dried is unchanged, with sales of bolted at $5 per bbl.

Cheese—The market is firm, with a good demand. We note sales of 50 boxes factory at 18@19c. We quote factory at 18@19½c; Western Reserve, 15@16c; Kentucky Cream 16@18½c; English Dairy 18@18½c; New York factory at 19½@20c.

Coal—Prices are firm at 22c for Pittsburg and 18c for Pomeroy to the city.

Dried Fruit—Is in good demand with fair receipts. We quote on arrival at [illegible] for half peaches, and 5½@6c for quarters. Apples are selling at 8@8½c.

Eggs—Are firm and prices range from [illegible] per dozen on arrival in bbl lots.

Flaxseed—Is steady. Dealers are paying $1 75 per bushel on arrival.

Feathers—We quote choice lots at [illegible] on arrival. Common and mixed feathers are nominal, prices ranging from [illegible] per lb.

Foreign Fruits—We quote oranges at [illegible] per box; lemons, new, [illegible]; currants, [illegible]; raisins, new, [illegible]; figs, [illegible]; citron, [illegible].

Fish—Prices have advanced. We quote:

[illegible]

Ginseng—Receipts are light and prices unchanged, at [illegible] per lb for prime.

Gunny Bags—Quotations are steady and prices are firm. Sales are made at [illegible] bales and at [illegible] for rebaled.

Hay—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. Choice timothy commands [illegible] on the wharf, and from $1 to $3 50 advance from store.

Hops—Are steady, with a fair demand at [illegible] for prime qualities.

Hides—Green salted are a shade lower; other descriptions are unchanged. We quote green salted at [illegible]; dry salted at [illegible]; dry flint at [illegible]; sheep (wool on) [illegible].

Iron Cotton Ties—Prices are steady, and liberal sales are reported. We quote sales of 50 bundles at 7c.

Iron and Steel—Prices are unchanged. We quote bar at [illegible]; nail rods at [illegible]; American steel at [illegible]; cast steel at [illegible]; German blister at [illegible].

Lime—Is in fair demand, with sales of 100 bbls at $1.

Leather—Is active and firm. We quote oak sole at [illegible]; hemlock sole at [illegible]; harness at [illegible]; bridle leather per doz at [illegible].

Manufactured Tobacco—The market continues active, and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	[illegible]	[illegible]
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	[illegible]	[illegible]
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Va. fine, ½ lbs and ½ lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Va. fine bright-pounds, 6 inch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Va. extra fine pounds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ky. fine bright, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and ¼'s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	[illegible]	[illegible]

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Lone Jack, in lbs and ½ lbs	$1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Gold leaf, in lbs and ½ lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown Dick, in lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits and Flowers, in 1 lb boxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits and Flowers, in 1 lb drums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Big Lick, in 1 lb, ½ lb, and ¼ lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
May Queen, ½ lbs and ¼ lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delectable, ½ lbs and ¼ lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ida Handy, ½ lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belle of Rhine, ¼ lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Favorite	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sublime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose Darling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Andy Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uncle Bob Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Jacket, ¼ and ½	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Old Tom, ¼ and ½	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. O. D., ¼ and ½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Va. Gold Leaf, 1 lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Club, ¼ and 1 lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy, 1 lbs	1 [illegible]	[illegible]

Nails—The market is steady. We quote 10d and 60d at $4 [illegible]; horse-shoe nails [illegible], according to brands.

Onions—Receipts are liberal and prices are steady at $2 50@2 75 per bbl from store.

Oils—The demand continues active and prices are steady. We quote prime lard oil at $1 [illegible]; linseed oil at 90@95c; coal oil at [illegible] for No. 1, and benzine at [illegible]. Turpentine scarce and firm at 60c.

Onion Sets—Are in full supply. We quote top sets at $4 50, red at $6 25, and white at $11 25 per bush.

Oakum—Is unchanged and stocks are ample. Sales are made at $5 [illegible] per bale.

Potatoes—Receipts continue liberal, and farmers are selling at $1 per bbl from wagons. Sales from store are [illegible] shipping order.

Pig-Iron—The market is firm with a good demand.

[illegible]

Pea Nuts—Are in fair request. We quote at [illegible].

Poultry and Game—Prices are steady.

Prairie chickens, per doz	$[illegible]
Quails, per doz	[illegible]
Wild geese, each	[illegible]
Wild ducks, per doz	[illegible]
Venison, per lb	[illegible]
Old chickens, per doz	[illegible]
Domestic ducks, per doz	[illegible]
Turkeys, dressed, per lb	[illegible]
Geese, per doz	[illegible]

Rice—We quote Carolina at 9@9½c, and Louisiana at 8@8½c.

Soap—We quote German soap, No. 1 at [illegible], and No. 2 at [illegible]; rosin at [illegible].

Salt—We continue to quote large bbls at $2 [illegible]; small bbls at [illegible]; small dairy at [illegible]; table salt at [illegible].

Straw—Is in fair request at $8 50@9 50 per ton on arrival.

Starch—Prices are unchanged. We quote corn at 10@11c; pearl starch at [illegible].

Seeds—Are in fair demand and quotations are unchanged. We quote clover seed, at $8 25@8 50; timothy at $3 50@3 75; extra do do at $3 85; bluegrass at [illegible]; orchard grass $[illegible]; red-top at $1 [illegible].

Tallow and Grease—Receipts find ready sales and we quote at 10@10½c for tallow, and [illegible] for grease, according to quality.

Tinners' Stock—Prices are firm. We quote:

I. C. 10x14, C. coal	$14 50
I. X. 10x14	17 50
I. C. 12x12	15 00
I. X. 12x12	17 50
Block Tin	[illegible]
Lead	[illegible]
Solder	[illegible]

Vinegar—We quote cider vinegar at $8, apple at $10, and wine vinegar at $12 per bbl.

Wool—We quote unwashed clothing at 28@30c; unwashed combing at 30@32c; tub-washed at 48@50c.

White Lead—We quote pure at 11½c per lb; other grades [illegible] per pound.

Whisky—We quote new copper at $1 [illegible]; one-year old $1 [illegible]; two-year old $2 [illegible]@2 40 per gallon, all free.

Louisville Grocery Market.

There is a good jobbing demand for goods reported, and prices are steady. Stocks of New Orleans sugars are not large, and prices are well maintained, with sales ranging from 12c to 13½c for common, to prime in barrel and hogshead. We note sales of 10 hhds at 14½@15c.

Refined Sugars—Are firm at quotations, with a good demand, and sales to-day include 84 bbls various grades. We quote:

Hard standard	17 @17¾
Powdered	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Coffee C	[illegible]
Yellow	15½@16

Island Sugars—Are steady with a fair demand. We note sales of 11 hhds and 18 bbls various grades, and continue to quote Cuba at [illegible]; Porto Rico 14½@15c; Havana at 15½@16c, and Demerara at 15½@16c.

Coffee—Is firm and in good demand, with ample stocks. Sales to-day include 165 bags Rio at [illegible] for common to prime. We continue our quotations:

Coffee, Rio, choice		[illegible]
" " prime		[illegible]
" " fair		[illegible]
" " common		[illegible]
Java		[illegible]
Laguayra		[illegible]

Molasses and Sirups—A good demand for sirups is reported, with sales 10 bbls at 90c. New Orleans molasses is steady, at 80@90c for common to choice; sirups range from 55c for common to $1 25 for choice.

Pepper—We note sales of 1 bags Singapore at 25½c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

Flour—Is in good request for shipment, and stocks of all grades except the lowest are sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. The local demand is fair, and the higher grades are taken in fair quantities. Sales to-day amount to 150 bales, and we quote:

Fine	$[illegible]
Superfine	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]
Extra family	[illegible]
A No. 1	[illegible]
Fancy	[illegible]
Rye Flour	[illegible]

Grain—There are few changes occurring in this department of trade. Wheat is still quiet and dull. Receipts are unimportant, and prices are nominally unchanged. Red wheat commands from $1@1 05, amber $1, and white wheat $1 05@1 10, on arrival, and sales are chiefly to millers. There is a fair local demand for old corn, which commands $1 05, shelled and sacks included, and 95c from store in bulk. Dealers are paying 90c on arrival. Oats are quiet and unchanged, with a moderate demand, and transactions are reported at 48@50c, on arrival, and 55c from store in bulk. Sales are made, sacks included, at 60c. Rye is quiet at 80@85c on arrival, with [illegible] sales from store at $1. Barley is steady at $1 25@1 30 for fall and spring, on arrival, and $1 30@1 35 from store. Malt is steady, with fair transactions. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 and 2 spring at $1 [illegible]; Canada malt at $1 50@1 60, and corn malt at $1 10@1 15.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market, though still quiet, with light receipts, is reported very firm for all grades, and offerings are readily taken at full prices. Holders are still convinced that the damage which the crop has sustained must very materially advance, and hence there is no disposition to press sales. The offerings to-day at three of the warehouses amounted to 27 hhds, as follows:

The Ninth-street House sold 14 hhds and rejected bids on 2 hhds; 1 hhds Simpson county leaf from $9 50@12; 4 hhds common leaf [illegible]; 1 hhd lugs at $3 75.

The Louisville House sold 11 hhds, with rejection at bid on 1 hhd; 3 hhds good lugs, from Hart, Warren and Hancock counties, at $9 [illegible]; 5 hhds leaf, from Warren county, at $10 75, 10 75, 11; 1 hhd common manufacturing leaf, from Hart county, at $10 75; 1 hhd shipping leaf, from Logan county, at [illegible]; 1 hhd low leaf from Weakley county, Tenn., at [illegible]; 2 hhds, from Hancock county, 1 redried leaf, at $14 75; 1 hhd common leaf, at $10.

The Pickett House sold 4 hhds: 1 hhd lugs at $8 50; 1 hhd shipping leaf at $10 25; 1 hhd medium leaf at $9 50; 1 hhd sweepings at $4 05.

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

Bagging—Prices are unchanged, and jobbers are selling on orders at 27@27½c for 2-lb Kentucky bagging. Stocks have accumulated, though by no means large, and as the season is advancing, manufacturers are disposed to make concessions for round lots. Sales to-day of 15 pieces M. and M. 2-lb bagging at 27½c.

Rope—Prices are steady, with a fair demand, and dealers are selling in round and jobbing lots from 7½ to 9c for coils and half coils, with light sales to-day of half coils at 9½c.

Louisville Hog Market.

The weather, which was yesterday regarded too mild for active operations in slaughtering, has suddenly changed, and to-day was sufficiently wintrish to warrant an active business. Receipts up to 12 M. to-day by rail amounted to 4,800 head. Messrs. Jones & Co., Hughes, Gosles & Co., Owsley & Co., and F. Lieb killed to-day 3,100 head, and the number reported in pens at the close amounted to 2,750 head. Prices were firm, and choice heavy weights readily commanded [illegible]. while medium hogs were firm at [illegible] gross. The total killing up to this evening amounted to about 54,000 head.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market is reported firm with improving receipts. Sales to-day include 28 bales good ordinary to low middling at [illegible]. We quote:

Middling	24 @[illegible]
Low middling	[illegible]
Good ordinary	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]

Louisville Provision Market.

The demand is daily increasing in animation, and the demand for bulk meats is increasing fully up to the rate of accumulation of stocks. The entire trade is in good of the hog products, and with better shipping facilities we may look for a largely increased trade.

Bacon—Stocks are very light, and we have no sales to record. Clear sides are held at [illegible]; clear rib at [illegible], and shoulders at [illegible].

Bulk Meats—Are in fair demand, but the embarrassments that surround railroad transportation restrict the demand. We note sales of 10 casks clear rib sides at [illegible], and 5 casks shoulders at [illegible]; clear sides are held at [illegible].

Pork—Is quiet, and new mess is held at $30 per barrel.

Lard—Is steady and in fair request at [illegible] for prime lard, and [illegible] for prime keg.

Beef Tongues—Are in fair supply at $9 per dozen.

Dried Beef—Is steady, with a fair demand, at [illegible].

Louisville Live-Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 16, 1869.

Cattle—The market has ruled dull during the week for cattle. There have been a great many thrown on the market for this season of the year and mostly of an inferior quality, which had a tendency to keep the market down. Hog season being in full blast, cattle are not much wanted and are not very much sought for. We quote at from 3 to 3½c for inferior and rough scalawags; common, 3¼ to 3¾c; fair, 4 to 4½c, and for the best grades of butchers' stuff, 4¾@5c. But few left over unsold.

Hogs—The arrivals have been heavy and market brisk during the week. Drovers had but little trouble in selling out at prices they were willing to take and go home satisfied. Packers seemed anxious to work, therefore they bid freely and bid high, and we find but few left over unsold. We quote at 9@9½c for light and half fat hogs. Smooth, well-fatted, heavy hogs, $[illegible]; some few lots of extra hogs sold at $10 [illegible] per cwt.

Sheep—There is but little doing in this class of stock. There have been but few thrown on the market this week. We quote at from $1 50 to $2 per head for thin scalawags. Best butchers' sheep [illegible] per head, and by the pound, [illegible]. None left over unsold.

Horses and Mules—There seems to be a rush all the time in this class of stock. Every single buyer that had mules seems to be anxious to get them to market. Reports from the South are unfavorable, yet it does not discourage the drovers. We have but about five car loads in our yard at present awaiting shipment.

Receipts for the week—Cattle 356, hogs 6,574, sheep 175, mules 264, horses 90; total number 7,459.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—[illegible], ROWLAND & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Cattle—The market opened with but 250 head, consisting mostly of common and inferior grades. There were nearly 200 head sold. The market for common and inferior grades ruled dull, and they were hard to sell, while good grades were readily taken at fair prices by butchers. We quote common and inferior at [illegible]; fair at [illegible], and choice to extra at $4 75@5 50 per 100 lbs gross. There were no heavy shipping cattle on the market. This class of stock seems to be dull, and but few are willing to risk the Eastern market, as the reports are anything but encouraging to shippers. Cows and calves are in demand at from $20 to $35 per head, owing to quality.

Sheep—The receipts fair and market dull for common grades, while good are readily sold at fair prices. We quote mixed lots at [illegible], and fair at $2 [illegible] per head; heavy well fatted $3 50@4 per 100 lbs gross.

Hogs—The receipts large and demand good. The market seems to be tending upward and buyers are anxious to purchase all that are offered at rather firmer prices than last week. Packers are all now at work, and the season may now be considered fairly under way. We quote light rough at $9 [illegible]; fair at $9 75; good at $10 [illegible]@10 25, and extra at $10 [illegible]@10 50 per 100 lbs gross.

Mules and Horses—There have arrived the past three days about 25 car-loads, which are being rapidly shipped South on owners' account. There have been no sales here, and consequently we can give no prices. There were some 30 car-loads shipped South yesterday by the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

[illegible]

May 3, 1869—jel5 dtf. General Supt.

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

The oldest Dispensary in Louisville. [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

[illegible]

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. [illegible]

DR. H. ROSENGARTEN,

Consulting Physician,

No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ Fifth street, [illegible] Court Place, [illegible]

[illegible]

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 701 Jefferson street, between [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $[illegible] per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, [illegible]

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, [illegible]

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO., [illegible]

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hegan's, 138 Main street.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO., [illegible]

JONES, R. H., Tobacco Manufacturer, No. [illegible]

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, [illegible]

LOUISVILLE BALE ROPE, [illegible]

LAFFERTY, [illegible]

LONG & CO., [illegible]

MRS. FITZGERALD'S Millinery Wareroom, [illegible]

McELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. 148 [illegible]

MOUNT, W. J., [illegible]

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO., Publishers, Book [illegible]

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN, [illegible]

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN

MANUFACTORY,

No. 83 FOURTH STREET, [illegible]

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP,

OR

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

[illegible]

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP

OR

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper, H. C. Chambers & Co.

R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co.,

J. B. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co.,

And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co.,]

Wholesale Druggists,

273 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Ag'ts.

WINTERSMITH'S

Concentrated Compound

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU

—AND—

PAREIRA BRAVA,

A Certain and Specific Remedy for

Calculous Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female.

Prepared with Great Care and Skill by One of the Most Eminent Chemists of the Country.

Superior to Any Preparation of Buchu Ever Offered to the Public.

[illegible]

Its good effects are immediate, and the patient is encouraged to persist in its use as directed until a cure is effected.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu

IS A PREPARATION OF

Genuine Merit,

AND HAS

ALL THE VIRTUE CLAIMED FOR IT.

As a Diuretic it is Unrivaled, Cheaper in Price and Better in Quality than any Extract Buchu in the Market.

PRICE

$1 per Bottle, Six for $5.

For sale by all Druggists.

Prepared by C. B. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[Successors to Wilson, Peter, & Co.]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

273 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1869.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes A. M.	Closes P. M.		Arrives A. M.	Arrives P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Louis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ind. & Chicago Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Memphis, [illegible], Clarksville & [illegible] R. Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lex. & Frankf't & Way Mails	11:25	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Shelbyville Mail	11:25	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	West Point and Elizabethtown Stg.	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 127 1-8.

[illegible], a prominent and wealthy merchant of St. Louis, died yesterday.

The Cheney ecclesiastical trial in Chicago has been postponed until February 17.

The Accommodation Bank of St. Louis has sued the Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company for $[illegible].

The fourth annual fair of the Alabama State Agricultural Society commences at Montgomery on the 23d.

A newspaper in the English and Swedish languages has just been established at [illegible], Marshall county, Texas.

Several Boston cartmen have been arrested for extensive depredations upon freight of the Boston and Albany railroad.

During the storm in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday night, the walls of the rink were blown down, involving a loss of over [illegible].

Morris Caton, an Irishman who had been employed in the Olympic stable, in St. Louis, was killed by the kick of a horse on Tuesday.

Thomas Fanning, charged with the murder of Richard Dorsey, at Indianapolis, in August last, has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Yesterday the workmen struck light in the tunnel between White Sulphur Springs and Covington on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The tunnel will be completed in a few days.

Don Carlos is reported in the Southern Provinces of Spain, endeavoring to raise a revolution in his favor. He is believed to have assurance of aid from Catholic priests and bishops in various Spanish cities.

The Cleveland (Ohio) City Council, on Tuesday night, passed a resolution tendering the use of the council hall to the Western Associated Press during its sessions, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th, next.

Gen. Hazen, commander of the district of lower Arkansas, reports the Indians in that section discontented, and some trouble is anticipated [illegible] to preserve order.

The attendance upon the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, is immense. Gen. Wade Hampton delivered the annual address on Tuesday evening, on the destiny of Georgia and the interest and policy of the cotton planters.

A girl named Nolan, living near Oxford, Indiana, committed suicide last Friday night by taking strychnine. The only cause which can be assigned for the rash act is that her father had purchased her a dress in the city which did not suit her.

Judge Jones, of the Superior Court of New York, has ordered the arrest of B. F. Butler for holding silver-ware and table furniture, to the amount of eighty thousand dollars, from Mrs. Rowena Florence, niece of Gen. Twiggs, in the year 1862, at New Orleans.

The suits entered a few days ago in St. Louis, by parties previously mentioned, for damages against F. A. Dick for forcible collection of assessments levied on them by General Halleck during the war, have been withdrawn, and suits of attachment filed instead.

The saloon keepers of Madison, Indiana, have formed a combination, and intend to make fight in the Criminal Court against all prosecutions. They have employed an attorney, who is to receive a fee of $250 in every case that he gains, and nothing where the party is convicted.

The acceptance by President Baez, of San Domingo, of the proposition made him by Secretary Seward for the annexation of that republic to the United States is said to be on file in the State Department, and it is probable that a treaty for the annexation of San Domingo will be submitted to the Senate at the coming session.

The inquest of the coroner on the body of F. Bauer, killed near Cleveland, O., the other day, shows that he had quarreled with a fellow-workman, Charles Feller, and during the altercation was struck by Feller with a club. Feller has been bound over for manslaughter, and has given bail in $10,000 for his appearance.

During the trial at Lebanon, Ohio, on Tuesday, of Thomas O'Donnell, indicted for bigamy, and while the counsel for the State were arguing, the reputed first wife arose from her seat, drew a revolver, walked to within a few feet of the prisoner, and discharged it, but fortunately missed her victim. The greatest excitement was the consequence, and total interruption of proceedings. The would-be assassin, together with her brother, were arrested and lodged in jail.

W. H. Emory, the young man acquitted in St. Louis a week or so ago on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Wm. D'Oench & Co., was subsequently arrested and taken to Independence on a charge of false pretenses. He was examined there before Justice Stover, and was bound over for trial. On Saturday last his counsel, Mr. Geo. Withers, of St. Louis, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and Emory was taken before Judge Jenkins, at Kansas City, and on a hearing of the case was discharged from custody. Emory has a suit for $10,000 damages against D'Oench & Co. for false imprisonment.

THE LATE C. C. SPENCER.

Resolutions of the Vestry of Calvary Church.

At a meeting of the Vestry of Calvary Church, held on Tuesday evening, November 16th, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to call hence our brother, the late C. C. Spencer, for years an active member of this body, therefore

Resolved, That we desire hereby to express our appreciation of his zealous interest in the prosperity of this parish, and of his active co-operation in all things pertaining to its welfare.

Resolved, That his punctual attendance upon the meetings of the vestry, and his prompt attention to all duty by us committed to his care, left us an example of official efficiency to be long remembered and imitated by all.

Resolved, That we tender to his deeply afflicted relatives our heart-felt sympathy in this hour of their great distress, at the loss of one so generous, so affectionate and, to them, so near, and whose virtues, as an old and good citizen, are so well known to the public; and we hope the God of all comfort will give them strength to bear this His visitation, and grace to be resigned to His holy will.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Vestry, a copy transmitted to his immediate relatives, and published in the Courier-Journal.

Att: C. J. WALTON, Secretary.

Settled at Last.

The readers of these columns have already had so much about Wolf Kalis, Nathan Davis, and John Miller, and especially the last named two persons, that we rather hesitate about saying anything more; but as the quarrel between Davis and Miller is now settled, at any rate for the present, we give the result of the final trial. It will be remembered that several days ago Miller had Davis bound over before Justice Matlack, on the charge of threatening to kill him, even if it was done in the court-room. Davis could not immediately give such bail as the Justice would accept, and he was committed to jail. Just as he was leaving the Magistrate's office he heard Miller utter a threat against him, and as soon as bailed out, swore out a peace warrant, charging that Miller, in an [illegible] threatened to kill him if he did not let him alone. This was the oath made before Justice Waller by Davis, and he had one or more witnesses to prove his statement. On a trial of the case Miller introduced a large number of witnesses to break down the testimony of Davis and his witnesses, as well as to testify in his favor. These latter testified that they were standing near Miller and did not hear him make any threat. This evidence was thrown out as being altogether negative, and therefore valueless against an oath. The other set of witnesses would not believe Davis nor one of his witnesses on oath, and on this ground the defense claimed a dismissal. Justice Waller decided that no man could sink so low as to be deprived of his right to have his life protected, when he believed it in danger, until he had been publicly proclaimed an outlaw by the Government—one to be killed on sight by any one. Under this ruling Miller was held to bail in $300 to keep the peace three months, and, failing to give satisfactory security, he was committed to jail.

Result of a Mother's Carelessness.

Mrs. Davis is a negro woman living on Green street, between Ninth and Tenth. She has two small children, one a boy, about eight years old, the other a girl, not more than six. She takes in washing for a living, does house-cleaning, &c., and, in following her avocation, uses concentrated lye. Some of this lye, prepared for use by diluting with water, had been left by her, in a cup or tin, standing on the table, and, having occasion to go out on some business, she left the two children to amuse themselves. The boy was on the floor playing, and before he knew what she was about, his little sister picked up the lye, and, ignorant of its nature, poured it into his upturned face and bosom, a portion going into one of his eyes. The pain produced by such an eye-wash was terrific, and the little fellow screamed until the neighborhood was aroused. A physician was obtained as soon as possible and proper remedies applied, but there is some danger the eye will be lost. Parents cannot be too careful about leaving little children by themselves.

One of the Nuisances.

In a city so large as Louisville it can scarcely be expected there should be no nuisances—we mean public nuisances—or such as exist with the sanction or permission of the city authorities; in our city there are very many which should be abated at the earliest moment.

One of the worst of these is not only a nuisance to citizens generally, but is a terrible eyesore to the stranger; it is a relic of habits which crept in when Louisville was a village of five hundred or a thousand inhabitants. In those primitive days, dwellings or grocery-houses, built on the line of the sidewalk, were invariably furnished with a cellar under the front part of the house, and a huge cellar-door provided, opening on the sidewalk, and generally long enough to stretch half way to the curb-stone. Such customs might be but slightly objectionable in a village; but in the crowded streets of a city they become an intolerable nuisance, which the Council should at once abate by passing an ordinance forbidding the construction of any more, and ordering all now remaining to be closed up within thirty days.

THE SOLDIERS.

Annual Reunion of the "Army of the Tennessee" and the "Cavalry of the West."

The Addresses of Welcome by General Landrum and General Murray.

Weisiger Hall a Grand Panorama of Battle-Flags and Bayonets.

A TOLERABLY FULL ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS.

Sherman, Pope and Others the Victims of River and Rail, and Don't Arrive on Time.

"The Public Respectfully Invited to Attend."

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-NIGHT.

The annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the Cavalry of the West opened at Weisiger Hall yesterday, at one o'clock P. M., Gen. G. M. Dodge in the chair. The attendance of members was tolerably large.

At the call of the Chairman, the Secretary, Col. L. M. Dayton, read the order for their assembling, issued by their late President, Gen. John A. Rawlins, deceased.

THE DECORATIONS.

Weisiger Hall, so far as bunting and arrangement can make it, is full of "pomp and circumstance." Corps, division, brigade and regimental flags, some tattered and torn and others well preserved, deck the galleries and stage and the sides of the room, intermingled with the inevitable festoons of evergreen. The names of innumerable battles, painted in large black letters and beautifully wreathed, [illegible] lines of drooping banners, and "The March to the Sea" [illegible]. On the stage there are guns stacked in front of a large military camp on canvas, and there is a little wilderness of flowers on each side. The chair of the President and some of the flags are draped with mourning in memory of the late President Rawlins. Here the wreathed names of Grant, Howard, Logan, Sherman, and McPherson are displayed, and above the stage the words "Let us meet together and have a good time" stand out in bold, conspicuous letters. To the right and left of the stage are the portraits of Lincoln and Rawlins, appropriately decorated. The hall throughout is decorated handsomely, and by gaslight lends a good deal of effect to the great occasion.

SEATS ON THE STAGE.

Invitations to seats upon the stage were extended to Generals Sheridan, Wilson, Schofield, [illegible], Custer, and Meredith, and, as these gentlemen came forward singly, they were welcomed with a round of applause, which was particularly demonstrative in the case of General Sheridan. The Chairman then introduced General J. W. Landrum, who delivered a welcoming address, a verbatim report of which we give below:

ADDRESS OF GEN. J. W. LANDRUM.

Mr. President, and Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

In the name of the Executive Committee of the "Society of the Army of the Tennessee," and the citizens of Louisville, I welcome you to the metropolis of Kentucky.

If it should be asked, whence the propriety of an organization such as this and why in times of peace the comrades assemble from year to year, the answer is, that man by nature is a social being, that [illegible] the cultivation of friendly relations and the reciprocation of kind offices, all good men experience the greatest amount of happiness; and that, as the consciousness of a faithful discharge of duty is a consolation to the soldier who fought to preserve the nation in its hour of greatest peril, so may we rejoice in the reflection that, to the valor of the soldiers of the "Army of the Tennessee," together with that of the noble men of other commands, we are indebted for the blessings of peace and a united and prosperous country.

Laying aside the acrimony of political warfare, and coming, as we do, from different sections, representing various interests, yet bound together by ties of affection which have been cemented by common hardships and mutual dangers—pledged to guard as a "sacred trust the fame and glory of our comrades who have fallen upon the field of battle or in the line of duty, and to give relief to the families of those who have claims upon our generosity," may we not, with commendable pride, look forward to our annual reunions as among the most pleasant episodes of a life-time?

These being our aims and these our objects, a cordial welcome must ever await the gallant men of the Army of the Tennessee.

The first in the field—the last to return to your homes. Welcomed in peace as you were welcomed in war. Welcomed by the [illegible] to whom aid you hastened when the safety of Missouri was threatened by overwhelming numbers; welcomed by the navy of the gallant Porter while struggling for relief from the tortuous and treacherous waters of Red river; welcomed by that noble chieftain, Gen. George H. Thomas, when, on the morning of the 13th of November, our own illustrious commander, General W. T. Sherman, rode into the beleaguered and almost famine-stricken lines of Chattanooga; welcomed by the leader of the grand old "Army of the Cumberland," when that prince of soldiers, General A. J. Smith, came like a ray of sunshine to his ice-bound camp at Nashville; welcomed on the night of the 5th of December, when all the heads of column communicated at Maryville, where news was received from the hungry, yet indomitable garrison that Burnside was no longer invested in Knoxville; welcomed upon the return of peace to the capital of the nation; welcomed by the loved ones at home, whose prayers had ascended to heaven in your behalf through many a night of patient watching.

The historian will record with pride the splendid deeds of that army whose prowess silenced the batteries that frowned upon the "Father of waters," thus enabling the commerce of the West to float in security from Lake Itasca to the Gulf; and the pages of history will contain no nobler nor more brilliant campaign than that which won Atlanta, and planted in triumph the flag upon the shore of the sea.

Actuated by a pure and lofty patriotism—discarding all jealousies, and yielding at all times a hearty support to your leaders, it is a matter of no surprise that, from Donelson to Bentonville, your banners were ever victorious, and that those under whom you fought took no backward steps upon the ladder of fame. Quietly and patiently, yet promptly and with energy, discharging every duty; enduring privations without complaint you exhibited the highest characteristics of true soldiers and won for yourselves imperishable renown.

Now that,

"Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front,"

the country beholds most of you engaged in the pursuits of civil life, endeavoring to expand the civilization of the age, furnishing to the world a grand illustration of the fact that those who are first in war are also first in peace.

It has been said, of a truth, that

"Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war;"

and in this hour of your welcome, you stand in peace and security beneath the star-gemmed banner of the free, quiet spectators of the grandeur and glory of an empire, destined we trust, to continue the home of the freeman in all time to come.

Soldiers of the army, whose first leader stands to-day the honored head of the nation; that army whose boast is that it was led to victory under the guidance of Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Howard and Logan, we greet you, together with our comrades of other armies who have honored us with their presence upon this occasion, as the representatives of the volunteer and educated soldiery of the country, to whom the thanks of a grateful people will ever be liberally awarded.

And yet, amid these hours of joy, sorrow, like a cloud of the night, broods over our otherwise happy reunion. The drapery of this vacant chair tells, in mute and melancholy eloquence, of the absence of one who was the pride not only of this army but of the American people. As fell McPherson and Ransom, [illegible] and Fairchild, so, on the 6th of September, 1869, fell General John A. Rawlins, the President of this society—in the language of his devoted friend, the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, "mourned by a family and by friends who loved him for his personal worth and services to his country, and by a nation who acknowledge their debt of gratitude to him."

Comrades, our hearts cannot be otherwise than filled with sadness at the loss of one whose memory is doubly endeared to us by the recollections of the past. Truly did he say in reply to the kind message from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan: "If the love of my friends could do it, I would soon be a healthy man."

One of the founders of this society, in the welfare of which he took an especial interest, we had fondly hoped that he would be spared to us, and that upon this reunion we would have the pleasure of grasping his hand once more. Now that he has gone to the happier camping ground above, it will be our greatest pleasure to render that honor to his memory and that attention to his family which his great worth and eminent services so richly merit.

Let us hold in grateful remembrance his kind words and meritorious deeds, and endeavor to emulate the many virtues which beautified and adorned his life. The promotion of the prosperity of this society is known to have been one of the objects of his greatest solicitude, and in response to his call we have assembled to-day. That our meeting, though sad, may not be without its beneficial results, we most fervently trust and confidently believe.

From the flower-decked prairies of gallant Illinois, from noble Indiana and patriotic Ohio; from Wisconsin and Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri; from every State that furnished the heroes of Vicksburg and the gallant Army of the Tennessee, we bid you thrice welcome.

The sound of no unwelcome gun will disturb your slumbers while reposing upon the soil of this beautiful State; and when you separate for your distant homes, may you carry with you none other than pleasant and joyous recollections of your visit to this flourishing city of the West.

The address was listened to with close attention, and the assemblage was by no means slow to express, by frequent outbursts of applause, its appreciation of the more eloquent passages. The Star Spangled Banner was played by the band upon the conclusion of the address.

THE CAVALRY OF THE WEST.

According to the arrangement of the local committee, the next thing in order was an address of welcome to the Cavalry of the West, by General Eli H. Murray. We give the address in full:

ADDRESS OF GEN. ELI H. MURRAY.

MY FRIENDS: It is with a feeling alike of satisfaction and of pride that the pleasure is mine to extend to the cavalry soldiers of the West, salutation. Not to enact the outward forms and ceremonies of a court reception, but better, to tender to you, the soldiers of a common country, an open-hearted welcome. As the rainbow with all its blended beauty, made powerful and certain in its import by the words of the Great Creator, grants to his world emerging from the storm a restored calm and a brightening sun, so in a lesser degree, but marked as human hands and hearts can mark it, does this day our welcome, as a bow, greet you. As inverted it holds within its circumambient form the heart of him who now speaks to you and of those for whom he speaks, sending forth from its depths their unadulterated good will. So, hovering above you, and in manner like unto that of the heavens, will ours shelter you in its form, and shield you in its strength. May it gladden you in its greeting and intensify that gladness during each and every moment that you may dwell beneath our sky.

As the true soldier, through a sense of sacred duty, welcomes the maddening shock of contending strife, at its close, with all the fulness of his manly pride his hand strikes hand with those of his comrades who rode beside him before the battle-morning time, to-day, gathered in a profound, and to all an honorable peace, do we stretch forth to you—representatives of a thousand well-fought fields—our uncased hands. I feel they will be grasped in a spirit second only to the embrace given by unbarred ones to their returning veterans.

We have met to-day upon the broad vantage ground of prosperity, fealty and peace, "with charity toward all, with malice to none," reflecting into "peace on earth and good will toward all men." These are found carved upon the rock of our foundation, inscribed upon our walls, emblazoning our every monument. They are to be seen interwoven among our wreaths and inlaid upon our scabbards; written upon our [illegible] and clustering upon every badge.

We meet in a manner it is due to history we should meet. We gather in a memory due to ourselves that we should gather. We are here as comrades in war, in peace friends. It is not for me to speak of our country, dissolved as we were in majestic grandeur, stretching from sea to sea, gathering strength with our every day, so suddenly convulsed and so fearfully torn. It is not for me to speak of our people wedded to their thoughts of peace so quickly marshaled into hosts of war—how men, grasping their glimmering steel—how women and children washed in tears and filled with fear.

It is not for me to recount our battles lost and won. To refer to our chivalric escorts that bore their streamers so boldly to the front, or to the proud forms that fell bleeding in every vein. Who of us remember them not. To the living, whatever they may be, a soldier's thanks. To the dead, wherever they may be, a soldier's tears. Living or dead, known or unknown, "May children yet unborn rise up and call them blessed."

Identified with the cavalry arm of the service, watching its organization, their transition from untutored militia to well-disciplined, bronzed, and war-worn veterans, taking cognizance of their constantly depleting ranks, and sharing their peril and their hardships, would it not be strange did we not possess an interest in the preparation of its history? Is it strange in remembering all that we should possess an interest in the welfare of each individual part of the grand whole; that words of so earnest warmth should mark our greeting; that the bonds of our union should be so ardent and so lasting?

Within the last decade of years, the history of our country has been written in strife, in scars and in blood. Your battered swords and tattered flags, your shattered limbs, full well in solemn silence tell the tale. How happy that deliverance from the carnage and desolation that but yesterday covered our land. How sweet the calm that finds the door of the temple closed. How beautiful the picture that presents [illegible] the pruning hook, the sword blade broken, and peaceful waves in gentle dalliance bearing to our no less peaceful shore. In this struggle, mighty in its proportions, extreme in its loss and grand in its results, you have borne no insignificant a part. Your record entitles you to a proportionate share of whatever of glory and honor attaches to our people. The patient endurance that characterized your arduous campaigns, the valor that caused your sabers to leap from your sides and urged your steeds upon a determined foe, will ever cause the heritage of its possessors to be that of men worthy of the name and worthy of the age in which you live. Sound your roll-call. Bring forth the battle-flags upon whose broad folds are to be found the record of your deeds. They are they that testify your duty done. I see your names and their battles (for battles belong to the fallen) inscribed indelibly upon the pillars of our country. All that makes the soldier illustrious and his calling a pride to his people, clusters around and about you [illegible] great above all other national pride. Let this but be instilled into the bosoms of our youth and all that tends to its preservation taught their infant lips, and we can have no more perfect guaranty of happiness to a nation for all time to come.

In our reunions let us in comfort and within welcoming walls, continue and renew associations brought into existence around camp-fires, on the march and in the midst of battle. Let us ever in tearful silence and in sadness remember our dead. Comrades, we are not all here to-night. There were others of us, other voices and other bosoms; but hushed in the silence of a soldier's grave; wrapt in their starry winding sheets; they have rested in unconscious repose. I catch from beyond the deep river of blood through which they have passed, their voice of triumph and their song of welcome; you are here this hour, bidden by the living and welcomed by the protecting shades of our calvalric dead.

The relations borne by a soldier to his country are of a peculiar nature. However advanced and proficient in all the arts and sciences her people may become, yet allow her soldiery to be branded with cowardice, her flag a yielding one, and that moment she is hurried from her otherwise position of proud eminence, her name becoming a mockery and a by-word among the nations of the earth.

We have much upon which to congratulate ourselves and the whole country. The morrow's sun looks not forth upon the red glare of contest and of suffering. In [illegible] it calls our whole people to their Christian temples. Our reveille for the coming day calls us not forth in squadron array, but bids us join to render thanks. The true soldier may be unmindful of danger and of self, but unmindful of his God and country—never!

We have to thank God that the American flag floats in beauty upon every ocean; our people stand honored upon every shore.

May the waste places and sad hearts of our land be gladdened, and our country in the future, as so proudly she has done in the past, shine forth bright as the sun of noonday, and [illegible] her people as are the [illegible] of heaven to our trackless fields.

As your comrade, to you in the name of Kentucky, in all that she has been to the past, and all that we may hope for the future—her verdant valleys, her pregnant hills and limpid waters; by all the recollections that cluster around the glory of her arms; in the name of her living, and by the memory of her illustrious fallen, we speak your welcome. As your armors were bright, and your proud escutcheons unsullied in war, so in peace may your days on earth and your prosperity be. When your last solemn "tattoo" shall have sounded,

"May the twin angels ever with you dwell,
And grateful thousands to rejoicing tell
Of thy great deeds."

READY FOR BUSINESS.

At the conclusion of this address the Chairman invited Colonel Thomas E. Bramlette to a seat upon the stage, and announced the body as ready for the transaction of business.

Colonel Dayton said that, in consideration of the absence of the Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary and other parties interested in the transaction of that business which would come up first in the regular order, he moved a suspension of the rules in order that the society might proceed to the transaction of such business as might come before it in an irregular manner.

Colonel Joel desired to know for what purpose the rules were to be suspended. He did not clearly understand the proposition.

The Chairman said that the reports which were first in order could not now be made, owing to the absence of the parties who were to make them.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Col. Dayton—Mr. Chairman, my proposition is simply to suspend the rules to-day, in order to appoint two committees, one for the nomination of officers, to be submitted to the society for adoption or rejection, and another for the selection of the place for holding the next reunion. We desire to do this, and then adjourn till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. We desire simply to make as much of the time before us as we can.

The motion was adopted.

Gen. Sprague moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to select officers for the society for the ensuing year. The motion was adopted and the committee were appointed as follows: Generals Sprague, Corse, Reynolds, Hazen and Rice.

Colonel Loomis moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to recommend a time and place for holding the next reunion, with instructions to report to-morrow (Thursday) at 10 o'clock A. M.

This motion was adopted, and the following committee was appointed: Generals Force and Landrum; Colonels Loomis, Markland, and Joel.

A CALL ON SHERIDAN.

A motion to adjourn was now made, but before it could be put by the chair a gentleman in a distant part of the hall called for a speech "from that Ajax of the cavalry arm of the service, the gallant Phil. Sheridan." The call was seconded vociferously from all parts of the house, and the General, stepping forward, spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Fellow-Soldiers and Members of the Army of the Tennessee: I thank you with all my heart for the compliment you have paid me. It gives me great pleasure to be present here to-day. I feel and shall always feel a pleasure in associating with the members of the Army of the Tennessee. My warmest sympathies are with you; for I once belonged to the Army of the Tennessee. [Applause.] The first star put upon my shoulder was put there by the Army of the Tennessee. [Renewed applause and cries of "Good."]

SHORT SPEECHES.

Short speeches now seemed to be the order, and each gentleman upon the stage was called upon in turn. We give reports of them in the order in which they were made:

REMARKS OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Friends and Comrades of the Army of the Tennessee: Though I have not the honor of being a member of your society, I feel the greatest pleasure in being with you, and I shall always be glad to meet you anywhere. I do not feel that I am among strangers, for I recognize many faces and forms side by side with whom I have had the honor to serve on the battle-field.

REMARKS OF GEN. WILSON.

After listening to these illustrious gentlemen, I would fain say nothing. I am proud to say that I started out with the Army of the Tennessee, and that I never got far from it.

REMARKS OF GEN. HAZEN.

Gentlemen, and Comrades of the Army of the Tennessee: It has never been my pleasure before to meet you except on the field of battle. I am happy now to meet you here; and I thank you for your compliment.

REMARKS OF COL. BRAMLETTE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is said that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and I feel that I can call you comrades in a double sense. I have had the honor of serving with many of you in both a civil and military capacity. I feel gratified to meet with you here to-day. The arts of war are only intended to secure a better peace, and so far as we were concerned, the whole purpose of the Union soldier was to bring about a better peace. Their object was to present for all time to come a country united, strong and invincible. [Applause.] This is, and ever should be, the object of all civilized and Christian people when they cultivate the arts of war. And now, in the language of our illustrious President and chieftain, "Let us have Peace." [Renewed applause.]

REMARKS OF GEN. MEREDITH.

Friends and Members of the Army of the Tennessee: I am sorry that I am not a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. [Laughter.] As those who have preceded me have made very short speeches, I take it for granted that I am expected to do the same. I have often thought when reading the Bible—and I read it often—that Balaam must have been a cavalry officer [laughter], for they are proverbially poor talkers. Yet if they cannot talk they can feel, and I feel all that any man can on such an occasion; and I should really have been sorry to have gone to the other world without experiencing this pleasure. [Applause and laughter.]

At the conclusion of these remarks, a motion to adjourn until 7½ o'clock P. M. was made and adopted.

IN THE EVENING.

The Society reassembled, and after the lapse of about half an hour, the following telegrams were read:

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Nov. 17, 4 P. M.—*Gen. Dodge:* We have traveled slowly since leaving Washington. An accident to another train has still further delayed us, and I don't think we shall reach Louisville till after midnight.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

RISING SUN, IND., Nov. 17.—*Col. L. M. Dayton, Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Louisville:* We are detained by the storm, and cannot possibly reach Louisville before late in the evening. We were blown on a sand bar last night in the storm.

A. HICKENLOOPER.

It was announced that neither General Noyes, who was to deliver an address, nor General Parker, who was to deliver a eulogy on General Rawlins, had arrived, and the programme for the evening was postponed until this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The regular business meeting will open this morning at 10 o'clock. An invitation was extended to the public to attend the meetings of the society. The following is the

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1. Music during assembling; 2. Opening by prayer; 3. Reveille by drum corps; 4. Music; 5. Address by General Noyes; 6. Music; 7. Address by Colonel Brown; 8. Music; 9. Eulogy on General Rawlins by General Parker; 10. Music; 11 Taps.

ARRIVALS LAST NIGHT.

The first intimation here last night of the arrival of the mail line steamer Ben Franklin, which ran aground at Rising Sun on Tuesday night, was the blare of a brass band on the streets and the measured tramp of fifty members of the Society on their way to Weisiger Hall direct from the boat, which had [illegible] the wharf at [illegible] o'clock. On their arrival at the Hall they found the Society was not in session, and they then marched back to headquarters, playing "John Brown's Body" as they passed the Courier-Journal office in going up Jefferson street. Generals McDowell, Pope, Noyes and York, and Mr. T. D. Jones, of Cincinnati, the sculptor of the McPherson monument, arrived by the Ben Franklin. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Parker, and others, arrived by the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis train at half past ten o'clock last night.

RECEPTIONS.

There was a reception at Col. B. H. Bristow's residence, on Third street, yesterday afternoon, and last night there was a reception at the residence of Gen. Fry.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet extending the reunion will be given this evening, at the Galt House, commencing at 9 o'clock. It is believed this will be, in all respects, an affair worthy the occasion and altogether splendid. Ample preparations have been made.

DISASTROUS GALE.

175,000 BUSHELS OF COAL SUNK.

OTHER DAMAGES.

The history of the last twenty-four hours, if fully written, would unfold a series of disasters, the effects of the high winds prevailing, which perhaps have not been equaled, certainly not exceeded, in many long months. Showers of rain and gusts of wind, intermixed, or following each other, prevailed Tuesday afternoon, and part of the night, up to 9 o'clock. About that hour the rain ceased, while the wind drove through the streets in occasional squalls, threatening serious damage to buildings and injury to life and limb. Awnings were torn to shreds, fences prostrated, protruding signs wrenched from their fastenings, window shutters broken off, limbs and tops of trees torn from their places, and tents not very securely fastened roofs blown off, or turned up in spots.

So far as heard from, the same scenes were witnessed along the lines of railroad centering at this point—the Louisville and Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington, Jeffersonville, New Albany and Chicago; but at the hour of writing no serious disasters in those directions have been reported. Along the river the gale was much more furious than on the land, as was to have been expected. From the bridge came a terrible crash, which indicated that a large portion of that great structure had been torn from its fastenings and tumbled in fragments into the river. On the arrival of daylight the damages proved to be far less than was expected. It was believed, that at least all the wood-work used in constructing the span over the Indian chute had gone by the board; but the damage was not so great. Two of the huge derricks, moored on flats, which had been used in the building of piers already finished, were blown down, falling with a crash that was heard to the distance of at least two miles.

It is said that the wind was so strong that the entire iron work came near being carried away. One of the derricks crashed through the trestles between piers 18 and 19, tearing them away and making splinters of everything like wood that came in its way. From pier 19 to 20 the trestle work is all right and ready to raise from the main chute on the Indiana side. About four days' work will put everything to rights again.

The gale passed on up the river as far as the harbor known as "Pumpkin Patch," about four miles from the city wharf, and nearly opposite the water works. At this point there is at all seasons a great depth of water, and for this reason it is used as a harbor for fleets of coal-boats while waiting their turn to be unloaded. Quite a fleet of heavily laden barges was moored in this place, and as the gale had fair sweep along the Indiana shore, from the Jeffersonville wharf, by a straight stretch of at least two miles, it gained an irresistible impetus. The barges were torn from their moorings as if they had been tied with tow-threads and dashed against each other and the shore. The waves rolled in upon the devoted fleet, and instant destruction was the result. The barges were broken and the coal was sunk. Thus, in less time than it has taken to pen the facts, thirteen barges and two boats, containing in all 175,500 bushels of coal, were submerged and will prove a total loss. The greater part of this coal was owned by parties in Pittsburg, and was valued at not less than $35,000. The sufferers by this gale at this point and the amounts of their loss are as follows:

LOUISVILLE OWNERS.

O'Neil & Kennedy	1 barge	11,000 bush.
Hyatt & Snyder	1 "	11,500 "
Isaac Cromie	1 boat	20,000 "
Isaac Cromie	1 barge	12,000 "

PITTSBURG OWNERS.

Warner Coal Co	4 barges	48,000 bush.
Judge Warner	1 "	12,000 "
B. Jones	1 "	12,000 "
B. Jones (nut coal)	1 "	7,000 "
Coleman & Co.	1 "	12,000 "
Thos. Fawcett	1 boat	20,000 "
Berner, Wood & Co.	2 barges nut	11,000 "
Total loss		175,500 bush.

This loss of coal will fall more heavily upon our citizens than any other that could have occurred not involving a much greater actual cash value, for the quantity of coal in the market was light enough before, and the retail price had already advanced, during the last two weeks, from 18 cents to 22, or one dollar per load of 25 bushels. In view of these facts, it is sincerely to be hoped that a coalboat rise will not be delayed much longer.

The United States mail-boat Ben. Franklin, with Major General John Pope and fifty officers of the Army of the Tennessee among its passengers, was blown aground on Rising Sun bar, about one hundred miles above this city, but got off in a short time. The Henderson packet Morning Star saved herself by running up into Salt river, where the hills protected her from the wind.

IN JEFFERSONVILLE

a few bricks were blown off the chimney of Geo. Willey's residence, on Chestnut street, near Spring. The awning of W. B. Goodwin's drug store, on Spring street, was ripped off. A large portion of Sam H. Patterson's big advertising boards at Spring and Market was blown down. The roof of the Citizens' National Bank was slightly damaged. A transom was blown out of Frank Myers' house on Market street. Some telegraph poles were leveled in the lower part of the city. A fence was blown down on Mulberry street. A raft was turned up on end in the river, near D. S. Barmore's shipyard. The frame work of the boiler deck cabin of Captain Tobin's boat, in Barmore's shipyard, was torn off. At James Howard & Co.'s shipyard several rafts of saw-logs were broken apart and scattered along the shore. The stern line of the ferry-boat Excelsior broke and swung her around against a raft of lumber which broke all to pieces; the towboat Blue Lodge, which was above Jeffersonville, broke her stern-line, but was not damaged. Woods Ferguson's docks, which were near the same place, with the exception of one section, were carried so far up the river that nothing had been heard of them yesterday.

The ferryboat Isaac Bowman, while attempting to land at the Jeffersonville wharf, about ten minutes after nine, was driven against the ferry-boat John Shallcross, and, sheering off into the river, she was carried by the force of the wind out into the channel, and, in spite of all the power of pent-up steam, the boat was taken clear to the head of the island, and narrowly escaped being stranded on the beach. After this she was driven to the Indiana side, in the vicinity of Howard & Co.'s ship-yards. The wind kept up with such force that to venture any more trips would have been folly and most likely would have resulted in the destruction of the boat. She was therefore tied to the bank, and the officers of the boat attempted to make no trips until after daylight yesterday.

In the country no serious damage resulted, Numerous fences and haystacks were, however, blown down.

IN NEW ALBANY

the damage was very slight. The city was protected by the knobs. A few flattened fences, broken windows and shivered window-shutters made up the total, which did not amount in all to $200.

Justin McCarthy in Louisville.

A correspondent suggests to the Young Men's Christian Association the propriety of engaging Mr. Justin McCarthy to deliver a lecture in this city. We do not know that he is regularly in the lecture field, but it has been stated in the public prints that he would lecture at some town in New York on the "Thrones of Europe," and it may accordingly be inferred that he has resolved to devote himself to lecturing. Mr. McCarthy, who is an Englishman, is a man of superior ability and large and varied accomplishments. If he speaks as well as he writes, he must be a most instructive and entertaining lecturer. Mr. McCarthy, during his sojourn in this country, has been a liberal contributor to our magazines and papers. To the readers of the "Galaxy" he is well and favorably known as the author of quite a number of intelligent and animated sketches of English affairs, and English notabilities. He is also the author of that first-rate novel, "My Enemy's Daughter," which originally appeared in Harper's as a serial story. At home he is well known and esteemed as the former editor of the "London Star," a paper which has lately been discontinued, but which in its palmy days did good service for the Liberal cause in that country. He has also been a frequent contributor to that grand old organ of advanced and scholarly thinking, the "Westminster Review," and several admirable articles in the Review during the past ten years were the productions of his pen.

No doubt the lecture committee of the Young Men's Christian Association will take the suggestion of our correspondent into consideration, as he is very sure that, if they can engage Mr. McCarthy for a single or more lectures, they will succeed in providing the public with such an intellectual treat as is seldom to be had in these parts.

The Schools of Louisville.

The last monthly report shows that there are belonging to the city schools of Cincinnati 19,690 children, while the number belonging to the city schools of Louisville is 9,902. If these figures were reliable indices of population, it would appear that we have not much more than half the population of Cincinnati. But it is a well-known fact that want of school houses alone prevents the attendance at our public schools from being at least fifty per cent. greater than it is. Then, too, we have a large negro population not entitled to the benefits of the public schools, and it may be safely assumed that a greater number of children than is common in other cities attend the pay schools of Louisville. Indeed, it would almost seem that school accommodations sufficient for all are purposely withheld in order to force as many as possible to send their children to pay schools after paying for the support of the city schools.

Filling Up.

Since the notice made last week of the superior accommodations for marines at the U. S. Hospital, eight or ten patients have arrived at that institution, and it is rapidly filling up.

CITY FEATURES.

Remember

The Thanksgiving night's lunch at Al [illegible]'s saloon, corner of Clay and Green, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Finest Lunch.

Johnnie Kelly, at his Council Chamber, sets the finest thanksgiving lunch in town, at [illegible] o'clock this morning. Hurry down.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD,
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17, 1869.

No freight will be received for New Orleans until further notice. A. [illegible], Agent.

Kid Gloves, hoop skirts, dolls, shell boxes, toys, [illegible], jet bracelets, [illegible], all at the [illegible], Fifth street—the cheapest variety store in the United States.

B. F. C. S.

New pantaloon goods,
Nobby pantaloon goods,
New pantaloon goods,
Novel pantaloon goods,
Neat pantaloon goods,
No poor goods,
At COOKE & SEWELL'S, artistic tailors, [illegible] West Main street, adjoining Louisville Hotel.

Cheap Boots.

The cheapest place in the city to get a good substantial pair of boots is at Ed. Grauman's, No. 141 Market street, north side, eighth house below Fourth street. Army boots all sizes, $2 50 per pair, and all other boots and shoes at proportionately low prices.

Hardware and cutlery at Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

The Burlingame Collar.

All the sizes at Cooke & Sewell's.

New Stock of Winter Goods.

Messrs. Porch, Cooke & Bryant, the well-known wholesale dry goods dealers, are just in receipt of their second stock of winter goods, and now have superior facilities for supplying all orders from their country customers.

Wood carvers' tools at Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

Go to Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE two-wills case—Voudrie vs. Magel—is not yet concluded.

JENNIE MORGAN was arrested yesterday for stealing fifty dollars.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN and Gen. W. C. Church are guests of the Louisville Hotel.

HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Henderson county, was in the city yesterday, registered at the Galt House.

A GRAND army of ducks was visible at the falls yesterday, some of them in the water and some flying over.

HON. B. J. BROWNE, formerly a member of the Legislature from Washington county, was in the city yesterday.

LADIES and gentlemen generally are invited to be present at the meetings of the Army of the Tennessee, at Weisiger Hall.

THREE negro boys, Emmett Locke, Geo. Locke, and Richard Beanis, were arrested yesterday for tapping the till of a down-town grocer.

THE Sheriff of Logan county arrived in the city yesterday with three convicts for the penitentiary—Albert Wagoner for three years, Samuel Hobbs for five years, and Charles Johnson for seven years. They all slept in the jail.

THE rumored suit of the Campbell heirs for the recovery of 3,000 acres of land, absorbing a great portion of Louisville, is but a rumor. The statutes of limitation in this State make absurd any attempt to recover the property from its present owners.

A SHOOTING affray took place between two men named Ed. Brown and John Duke, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, about ten o'clock last night. Brown shot at Duke, missed him and was arrested. It all grew out of a game of cards.

YESTERDAY morning about 9 o'clock, Ben. Gafner, a carpenter at the great bridge, employed in removing the rubbish occasioned by the wreck of the fallen derricks, fell a distance of fifteen feet, alighting upon his side across some timbers. His injuries, though serious, are not thought to be fatal.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Progress of the Home-for-Fallen-Women Movement.

[Courier-Journal Official Reports.]

In pursuance of a call in the papers, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large number of gentlemen met in the small hall of the Masonic Temple on Tuesday night, the 16th inst., for the purpose of considering the best means of establishing a Home for the reformation of fallen women.

Hon. Wm. F. Bullock was called to the chair, and J. L. Danforth was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the chairman in a brief address, in which he spoke of the origin and successful operation of the House of Mercy of New York, the first institution organized in this country for the redemption of these unfortunate women.

On motion of John G. Barrett, Esq., it was voted that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to draft a constitution for the proposed home, to be presented at a future meeting. Messrs. John G. Barrett, R. A. Robinson, and A. A. Gordon were named as the committee.

Mr. Barrett then moved, and it was voted, that the Chairman, with Messrs. J. Kemf Goodloe and Patrick Joyes, be a committee to prepare a charter and secure its passage by the Legislature at their next session.

Mr. J. K. Goodloe, Rev. Messrs. Humphrey, Heywood, Perkins, Spalding and Sadd being called upon to address the meeting, spoke very earnest and heart-stirring words, and cited various instances to show how large is the opportunity for such a charity, and with what urgency it appeals for the active efforts of a Christian people.

A motion was made by Mr. Goodloe that Ward Committees be appointed, to canvass the city and solicit subscriptions for the establishment and endowment of the institute, which, on motion of Col. R. K. White, was so amended as to raise a Central Committee of five, whose duty it should be to select the Ward Committees, and report their selection at the next meeting. The motion so amended being unanimously adopted, the following gentlemen were appointed as the Central Committee: Messrs. R. K. White, Joseph G. Wilson, J. Smith Speed, Wm. Kendrick and Henry W. Gray.

On motion, it was voted to adjourn until next Tuesday night, the 23d inst., to meet at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Central Market building, and that our citizens generally, both ladies and gentlemen, be earnestly invited to attend, and co-operate in this benevolent effort.

W. F. BULLOCK, Chairman.

J. L. DANFORTH, Secretary.

NOTE.—The Central Committee named in the above proceedings are requested to meet at J. G. Wilson's office, No. 198 West Jefferson street, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

The series of lectures on the laws of health, etc., by Dr. O'Leary, will commence to-morrow night at Weisiger Hall, and as the first lecture will be free, the public will have ample opportunity to judge of the capacity of the lecturer. Dr. O'Leary's cabinet is said to be one of the finest, if not the finest, in the world, and is no doubt a collection which will very much interest all who see it. The laws of life and health ought to interest everybody, as they certainly very much concern everybody, and are so little understood by the great mass of mankind. Should Dr. O'Leary prove to be what he is advertised, Weisiger Hall ought to be crowded every night during his stay in Louisville.

The Ladies' Festival.

The Ladies' Festival, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in the Association rooms last evening, was a brilliant success, surpassing any former Festival. The tables were presided over by some of the first ladies of the city, assisted by a bevy of beauty not to be found outside of our own Louisville. It is proposed to make the Festival more attractive still to-night. The attendance was very flattering last evening—all that its most sanguine friends could hope. The Thanksgiving dinner to-day, from 1 to 3 P. M., will be a grand affair.

The Opera House.

The Lydia Thompson Troupe performed Sinbad again last night to a crowded house, with all of the success which has marked the previous nights of their engagement. To-night will be performed Sinbad and To Oblige Benson.

Thanksgiving.

In nearly every State of the Union "Thanksgiving" will be observed to-day, as well as in Kentucky. In some of the cities its observance will be carried further than in others. The country will be pleased to learn that Chicago will particularly carry out the proclamations. The newspapers of that city will do no work, and business generally will be suspended. In Louisville it is probable that the day will be properly observed, though there is no good authority for stating that all places of business will be closed. There will be services in the churches and generous dinners at home afterwards. It is announced that the Temple Adath Israel, corner of Sixth and Broadway, will be open at 11 A. M. for public worship. At the Young Men's Christian Association rooms there will be a rich Thanksgiving dinner which everybody is expected to partake of, that a good cause may be aided, and at the Opera House in the afternoon there will be a matinee. No other features of the day are announced for Louisville.

Into the Cellar.

Mr. Leffel has a grocery store on Portland avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. To avoid that intolerable nuisance of cellar doors on the side-walk, the doors to the cellar of his establishment are inside of the house, but placed rather inconveniently, being behind the counter, where there is comparatively very little light; and they must be constantly passed over in going to and fro. In going from one end of the counter to the other, not knowing that one of the doors was open, and not being able to see it, Mrs. Leffel fell through the narrow pass-way, some twelve feet down, into the cellar. Fortunately no bones were broken, but she received severe internal injuries. A surgeon was called, who reports her condition as not at all dangerous.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Another War of Words on the Connection Question.

A Two Hours' Debate and no Progress Made.

A Substitute Offered for the Whole Matter.

ALL POSTPONED.

The Council met at 8 o'clock last night. In the absence of the regular president of the lower board, Judge Durbett was elected chairman.

The Mayor submitted a claim of $1,000 in favor of Murphy & Co. for work done on the Portland wharf, which was allowed.

A claim of $2,500 in favor of F. W. Merz, for work done on the jail, was presented and allowed.

A claim of $[illegible] in favor of Bradley & Gilbert was allowed.

A claim of $500, in favor of Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., for architects' fees at the new hospital, was allowed.

A claim of $600, in favor of H. Markus, for work on hospital, was allowed.

A claim of $1,500, in favor of J. B. Montgomery & Co., for carpenter's work on the new hospital, was allowed.

A claim of $400, in favor of Bannon, Campbell & Co., was allowed.

A claim of $[illegible] in favor of Jenkins & McMillan, was allowed.

The petition to open Carpet street, presented at a previous meeting, was reported unfavorably by the Street Commissioners and rejected.

Also a petition for an alley south of Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth, was reported as not containing the number of feet of ground each petitioner possesses. A counter petition was presented, and all together referred.

A number of ordinances for the improvement of sidewalks were adopted.

A number of tavern licenses were granted.

An ordinance licensing porters was referred to the Revision Committee.

An ordinance licensing roller-skating rinks at $200 per annum was also referred to the Revision Committee.

The bond of S. H. Bullen, as Janitor of the city buildings, was confirmed.

A claim of $300 in favor of J. M. Carson was allowed.

A resolution prohibiting the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company from running cars faster than a walk while going past the market-houses, during market hours, was adopted.

The special order for 9 o'clock, the consideration of the railroad connection question, was taken up. The agreement between the city and railroad companies, with the letter of President Dudley and the other papers, was read.

Mr. Duerson (Mr. Coke in the chair) moved to take up the minority report.

Mr. McDermott moved to lay the last motion on the table. Lost—10 to 12.

Mr. Duerson then moved the adoption of the minority report.

The last motion was pending when the whole matter was postponed for the time by the arrival of the hour for the meeting of the joint session to elect a member from the Ninth ward.

Messrs. John B. Davies and B. O. Levi were nominated. The vote stood as follows:

John B. Davies.......... [illegible]
B. O. Levi.......... 2

The joint session then rose. Mr. Davies appeared and was sworn in by Judge Hoke.

The connection question was again taken up.

Mr. McDermott moved to take up the majority report.

Mr. Jefferson moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost by a vote of 9 to 12.

The motion to take up the majority report was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Long then offered the following as a substitute for the whole matter:

WHEREAS, The railroad bridge across the Ohio river at the foot of Fourteenth street, in the city of Louisville, Ky., now in construction, is almost finished; and will be finished by February 1, 1870.

Whereas, Said bridge, when completed, will open close connection with all roads north of said river running east, with or without going through Cincinnati, running north, and running west, and by said connection Louisville will have the choice of two routes, one of which passes through Cincinnati, Ohio, and the other does not so pass.

Whereas, By said two routes is the same to New York and the East as by the road known as the "Short-line."

Whereas, By said two routes no change of freight or of passenger is made to New York city after leaving Louisville when said bridge is finished.

Whereas, Louisville is not represented in the directory of said road known as the "Short-line," and that said "Short-line" was not built and is not run for the benefit of Louisville, or is in any way contributory to her growth or prosperity; and

Whereas, Louisville is a stockholder in roads whose interest do not justify the location of a general union depot other than central; therefore,

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, Ky., That the said connection prayed for by the said "Short Line road" and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will be granted by said city upon these terms and none other:

1st. The gauge of said "Short Line road" must be changed to four feet eight and a half inches.

2d. That said change must be made on or before the 1st of March, 1870.

3d. That said Louisville will bear three-fifths of the expenses of said change, said expenses to be estimated by the Engineer or Superintendent thereof acting for said road, and by the City Engineer acting for said city, and in case of their disagreement an umpire is to be selected by said parties, and said expenses are to be estimated by said parties, as of the —— day of ———, 186—, when said proposition was accepted.

4th. That said connection shall be along the river front, north of Main street, and the depot in which it is made to be general for all railroads coming from all and every direction, and located north of Main street, between Eighth and Preston streets, and to be approached from the east by a line north of Franklin street and east of Wenzel street, and from the west by a line along the river front.

5th. That said roads going to said general depot shall permit parties at their own cost to connect by switch or turn-out their establishments, warehouses or manufactories with said road, and, when so connected, said roads shall receive the said cars, loaded by said parties, when the freight loaded therein is billed, and transport them to their destination without delay, delivering to said parties empty cars on their demands for said purposes, and shall deliver without delay all cars loaded for said parties with freight to said parties without extra charge.

6th. That the depot grounds herein before mentioned and the various lines of approach thereto shall be deeded to the said roads in fee-simple.

7th. That the city of Louisville, Ky., reserves to herself the right to grant a right of way for a railway up the bed or along the line of Beargrass creek to the head of Jefferson street for the accommodation of the warehouses, establishments and manufactories situated along said creek, or in that portion of said city, upon all the conditions herein before mentioned as to switches and turn-outs and the delivery and removal of loaded and empty cars.

8th. That all the conditions and specifications not herein mentioned which may be necessary to effectuate the object herein set forth, may be agreed upon by the committees of the General Council and the said roads when the formal contract carrying out these terms shall be drawn for the proper signatures.

9th. That when said connection is made and said depot built, then the track on Jefferson street shall be removed and surrendered forever.

10th. That the track along the line of the route to the said general depot shall not be laid until the said gauge is changed.

[The special order for 10 o'clock, the consideration of the Harrodsburg and Virginia railroad ordinance, then came up and was postponed for one week.]

Mr. German moved the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Long.

Messrs. Long, Coke, and Duerson spoke on the subject.

Mr. Vissman then moved to postpone the question and make it the special order for 9½ o'clock at the next meeting.

Mr. Tapp moved to table. Lost.

Mr. Brobston moved to publish the substitute. Lost.

The Council then adjourned till next Thursday evening, the 25th.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1869.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Messrs. Story, Krack, Gilpin and Byrne.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with, and the same were approved.

The Street Commissioners submitted the following separate ordinances, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Montgomery street, between Fifth and Sixth.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Montgomery street, between Third and Fourth.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Sixth cross street, between Montgomery and High.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

J. M. Summers, $[illegible], for repair of pumps.
J. M. Carson, $[illegible], for work on jail.
Bridgeford & Co., $72, for work on jail.
Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., $[illegible] for work on jail.
Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., $500, for work on hospital.
Volksblatt, $15 05, for printing.
Bradley & Gilbert, $[illegible], for printing.
H. Husteder, $15 20, for stone.
J. H. Maddox, $[illegible], for gravel.
W. K. Thomas, $1,460 51, jail fees.
Bannon, Campbell & Co., $400, for work on hospital.
J. B. Montgomery & Co., $1,500, for work on hospital.
H. Marcus, $600, for work on hospital.
F. W. Merz, $2,500, for work on jail.
Assistant street hands, pay for October, 1869.
C. A. Sweetser, $8 80, for paving intersections.
C. Murphy & Co., $1,400, for work on wharf.
J. J. Hare, $27 50, for repair of streets.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

A. Brenger, $5 50, for paving intersections.
S. Ambruster, $20,000, damages on account of destruction of property.
John Keegan, $31 34, for paving alley.

Mr. Barrett submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Assessor to correct the tax bill of Mrs. M. A. Jones, which was adopted.

Mr. Fox introduced an ordinance for the benefit of roads crossing the bridge at Fourteenth street, which was read and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Fox introduced a resolution permitting the Galt House Company to repair the pump at First and Main streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Barrett submitted a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting an ordinance for the benefit of the Kentucky River Navigation Company, which was carried, and the ordinance was then referred to Messrs. Barrett and Fox.

Mr. Barrett submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the alley from Preston to Jackson and between Market and Jefferson, which was adopted.

Mr. Barrett submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for bids for the repair of the alley from Floyd to Preston, between Market and Jefferson streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Barret introduced a resolution directing the Street Inspector to place foot-way crossings across Broadway, at the east side of Campbell street, and at the west side of First street, which was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Sheridan introduced a resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the intersection of the alley on the west side of First street, between Green and Walnut, which was adopted.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a Common Council resolution directing the repair of the gutters on both sides of Eleventh street, between Main and Monroe, which was adopted.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a resolution from the Common Council directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to have the clocks in the chambers of Council repaired, which was [illegible] and adopted.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a resolution from the Common Council directing the Mayor to open the alley between Third and Fourth streets, and from Portland Avenue to Bank street, which was adopted.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a resolution from the Common Council approving the Engineer's apportionment of the improvement of the alley from Columbia street to the north and south alley west of Seventeenth street, and between Bank and Lytle streets, Frank [illegible], contractor, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council, directing a crossing to be made across [illegible] street, at the intersection of Madison and [illegible], was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

JOINT SESSION.

Pursuant to resolution, the two boards met in joint session, when Captain John B. Davies was elected by the Common Council from the Ninth ward, whereupon the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, November 25th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, and then the board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

THE COURTS.

CITY COURT.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.

S. T. Green, for drunkenness, was fined $5 and held in $200 for 30 days.

Hobt. Rann and James McCauly, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each.

Mary Murry, Sarah Dunlap, same charge; fined $5 each and held to bail in $100 for 60 days.

John Campbell, same charge; fined $5 and held in $100 for 30 days.

Sherrod Williams, for unlawfully carrying off the property of Wm. Howard; suspended.

Chas. Gray, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 and held in $100 for 30 days.

Harrison Myers, assault and battery with intent to kill on Chas. Crawford; continued.

Geo. Sherman, stealing a hog worth over $4 from James Fike & Co.; continued.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. J. [illegible], SPECIAL JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. John Abel; motion by the plaintiff to remand defendant to the Henderson county jail, and transfer the case, together with property, to answer the charge in that county; set for hearing on the 25th inst.

Same vs. Meadows & Blankenship; bail reduced to $5,000.

Same vs. Bell & Jamison; continued and docketed for the eighth day of the next term.

Same vs. George and Fred. Seng; the jury disagreed and the case was continued.

Same vs. Kaufman. The defendant is now in the penitentiary, and his term of imprisonment (for one year) will expire on the 25th inst., when he will be remanded to the jail in this county to answer to the charge of robbery.

Same vs. McMahon; dismissed.

The grand jury found true bills against
Flora Taylor, larceny.
Henry Hays, same.
Mattie Harris, same.
Abel Lee, same.
No court to-day.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

Reported for the Courier-Journal by
DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 16, 1869.

ORDERS.

Sadler vs. McDermott, Louisville Chancery; death of appellee suggested, and the cause revived against his widow, children and heirs.

Epperson vs. Murrah, trustee, &c., Adair; cross-appeal granted appellee.

Burks vs. Westerline and wife, Jefferson;
Magowan, &c., vs. Lansdale, &c., Johnson;
Thomas and wife vs. Arthur's administratrix, Lewis.

Guthrie, assignee, vs. Prindell, assignee, Louisville Chancery;
Hall vs. O'Donnell, Kenton;
Keith et al. vs. Wolf et al., Kenton;
Burgess vs. Burgess' administrator, Scott; petition for rehearing filed.

Cornwell vs. Cornwell, &c., Louisville Chancery; petition for modification of opinion filed.

Asteen vs. Eve's administrator, Franklin; bond for costs filed, and rule discharged.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Kennedy, Muhlenburg; by agreement of parties cause set for hearing on the 20th November, 1869.

Burgess vs. Burgess' administrator, Scott; time extended ten days to file reply to the petition for rehearing herein.

Whitcomb, &c., vs. Rich, &c., Kenton; order reviving in name of Thomas H. Kennedy, administrator de bonis non, set aside, and cause continued.

Hedges vs. Canlly, &c., Bath; cross appeal granted appellees.

Robinson vs. Commonwealth, Kenton;
Young vs. Commonwealth, Kenton; set for hearing 24th November.

City of Covington vs. Boyle, &c., Kenton.

City of Covington vs. Boyle, &c., Kenton; motion to dismiss appeals.

Shackelford, &c., vs. Collier, &c., Shelby; petition for rehearing filed.

J. C. Wickliffe, Esq., was qualified as an Attorney at law of this court.

City of Covington vs. Boyle et al.—4 cases—Kenton;

City of Covington vs. Dossman, &c.—4 cases—Kenton; set for hearing on the 18th of November, 1869.

Darling vs. Darling, Fulton;
Smith et ux. vs. Bone et al., Fulton;
Whitaker's executor vs. Hopkins, administrator, Kenton; continued until next term.
Epperson vs. Murrah, &c., Adair;
Holcerman et al. vs. Middleton; Hart;
Knight vs. Whitman, Hart;
Lawson vs. Wright, Clinton;
Scott vs. Scott, Cumberland;
Morgan vs. Martin, Cumberland;
McMurray vs. Snuck, Fulton;
Galloway vs. Bethune et al., Fulton;
Roper et al. vs. Roper's executor, Fulton;
Short vs. Brevard, administrator, &c., Fulton;
Davis vs. Steinberger's administrator, Hickman; submitted on briefs.

FRANKFORT, November 17, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cameron, &c., vs. Harris, Shelby; affirmed.
Eagleman vs. Ball, Lincoln; affirmed.
Jenkins, administrator, vs. Lynch, Hardin; reversed.
Porter & Brooks vs. Anderson, &c., Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Same vs. Coke, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Frans, &c., vs. Jenkins, administrator, &c., Meade; reversed.
Bailey vs. Villier, Jefferson; affirmed.
Long vs. Phillips, &c., Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Joyce vs. O'Toole, &c., Bullitt; affirmed.
Bonney &c., vs. Reardin, &c., Woodford; reversed.

ORDERS.

Security Fire Insurance Company vs. Kentucky Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Louisville Chancery; agreement filed, and cause set for hearing on 24th November, 1869.

Beazley vs. Mershon, Garrard; motion to file bill of review.

SHERIFF STORY.

Proceedings in the Clinton County Court.

[Courier-Journal official reports.]

The Clinton county court being in session at the Court-house in Albany, Ky., on Monday, the first day of November, A. D. 1869, the following proceedings were had:

Judge P. H. Hopkins was called to the chair and J. M. Bristow was appointed secretary. The death of our lamented friend and fellow-citizen, Lewis Cass Story, sheriff of the county, who was assassinated in the official discharge of his duties on Wednesday, the 27th day of October, 1869, by Lewis Koger, a freedman, was announced in court by C. P. Gray, and, on his motion, a committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion, to-wit: J. A. Brents, E. Butler, C. P. Gray, D. R. Carr, J. H. Wright, W. F. Harrison and R. F. Bryson, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the court, the bar and citizens, to-wit:

WHEREAS, the court, the officers thereof, the bar and citizens of Clinton county have learned of the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen Lewis Cass Story, sheriff of this county. As a mark of our high appreciation of his worth as a citizen and civil officer,

1st *Resolved*, That in him we recognized all the qualities which adorn the citizen and ministerial officer.

2. That Clinton county has lost a kind, obliging citizen; a prompt and faithful public servant.

3. That the thanks of the whole community are due the pursuers and captors of his assassin.

4. That we sympathize with his sorely bereaved widow, child and relatives.

5. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the order book of this court, and that the clerk is requested to furnish his family with a copy of the same.

6. That a copy be furnished the Louisville papers for publication, and that they be requested to publish the same.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, appropriate addresses were delivered by J. A. Brents, E. Butler and C. P. Gray, and then the meeting adjourned.

J. M. BRISTOW, Clerk.

THE MEMPHIS AIR-LINE.

It Great Importance to the City of Louisville.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I see the people of Louisville are moving for an air-line road in a manner that indicates business. I have been satisfied for some time that the building of a railroad from Louisville via the mouth of Salt river, Hardinsburg, Hartford, &c., is only a question of time. There are several reasons why this road should be built in the shortest time possible. But the strongest reason, and the one that should prompt the people of Louisville to immediate action is—it is the only thing that will retrieve them from their blunder—in building the Elizabethtown and Paducah road. The building of this straight line road will obviate the necessity of extending the Elizabethtown road through to Cincinnati, as it will be the shortest and most direct line that can be had from Cincinnati to Paducah, and by continuing the line through Muhlenburg and Christian counties, crossing the Cumberland river below Dover, and intersecting the Bowling Green and Memphis road at a point on the Tennessee river, we have an air-line to Memphis, and almost direct route to New Orleans. This is the shortest line that can possibly be had from the Lower Mississippi valley to the East, and is destined to be the great line of travel between those points. It will certainly be one of the most important and best paying roads in the Southern country, for the entire length of the road is so near the Ohio and Mississippi rivers that no other track will be laid between them, and the branch roads that shoot off from Owensboro, Henderson, Paducah, Columbus, Hickman, and Memphis, and so on down to New Orleans, will serve as arteries of feeders that will furnish an amount of commerce and travel that will, when added to that gathered along the line, and from the interior, make an amount unequaled upon any other road in the South; and when the Southern Pacific road is completed (which is not far in the future), it will be the great thoroughfare from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The importance of this road must be obvious to any reflecting mind, or even to a casual observer, and its construction depends entirely upon Louisville. If she will furnish a million of dollars I see no reason why the road may not be built within the next two years. It will certainly be remunerative to Louisville, both for the present subscription and for that squandered in the Elizabethtown and Paducah road.

HARTFORD, Nov. 15, 1869. C.

A Cincinnati Nuisance.

[From the Lexington Gazette.]

The habit which the Cincinnati papers have gotten into of publishing long accounts of weddings, wedding presents, garments and the like, is very mortifying to the parties thus dragged before the public, and disgusting to all persons of refinement. It is done in the interest of advertisers who pay liberally for such vulgar details. We know of one instance where such a publication caused great grief to the subject of the notice, and really cast a gloom over what ought to have been an exceedingly joyful occasion. Those who have had these publications made are well known, and will be carefully avoided hereafter by Kentucky ladies who have occasion for trousseaus. They will lose more than they have gained by these unseemly exposures of what ought to be most confidentially kept.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—P. M.

Money market unchanged but steady. [illegible]

Governments [illegible]

State bonds dull and unchanged.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—P. M.

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

The market is quiet and unchanged, but steady.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

CATTLE—The market for beeves is heavy and a few fat lots brought [illegible]. The poorest lots were rather off from these rates. The market closed with a more hopeful feeling, the weather having cleared.

SHEEP—Very dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Firmer at [illegible]. The great trade to-day was in poultry.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Dull; only one charter and that on private terms.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—In good demand for iron-bound at $1 [illegible] to fill orders. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

CATTLE—[illegible]

HOGS—[illegible]

RECEIPTS—[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—[illegible]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17—P. M.

TOBACCO—Steady and firm, but the offerings are small and chiefly confined to low qualities; planters' [illegible].

COTTON—Steady at [illegible].

HEMP—Nothing doing; low and medium grades of undressed are nominally lower.

FLOUR—Very quiet, with only a local and order demand; [illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

WHISKY—Firm at $1 [illegible].

GROCERIES—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

CATTLE—[illegible]

HOGS—[illegible]

RECEIPTS—[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; family at $5 [illegible].

GRAIN—[illegible]

COTTON—Firm but quiet; middling [illegible].

WHISKY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

BUTTER—Steady at [illegible].

[illegible]

LINSEED OIL—[illegible]

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and unchanged. Coffee steady at [illegible].

TALLOW—[illegible]

GOLD—[illegible]

EXCHANGE—Dull at 1-10 discount buying.

MONEY—Market close.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.

COTTON—Firm at [illegible]. Receipts [illegible] bales; exports [illegible] bales.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn $1. Oats [illegible].

HAY—[illegible].

BRAN—[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Bacon quiet; shoulders [illegible]; sides [illegible]; bulk shoulders 14c, sides 18c.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 17.

COTTON—Market steady; low middling 23c; good ordinary [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat, red $1 [illegible], amber $1 15, white $1 [illegible]. Rye $1. Corn $1 [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Barley $1 [illegible].

FLOUR—[illegible] for superfine to fancy.

PROVISIONS—Bacon sides [illegible]; hams [illegible]; shoulders [illegible]; lard [illegible].

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of an alley.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the [illegible] from Thirteenth street west to Mrs. Williams' east line, and between Walnut and Grayson streets, shall be improved by grading and paving with block pavement the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 9th day of August, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys and sidewalks, and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved the 11th day of November, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of Eighteenth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Eighteenth street from the south line of Maple street, if extended, to the north side of the southern ditch, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalk, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 13th day of July, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the grading of streets," and by curbing, subpaving, and macadamizing the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 21st day of June, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the paving of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys and sidewalks, and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 11th day of November, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of Eighteenth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Eighteenth street from the south line of Southgate, if extended, to the south line of Kentucky street, if extended, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 13th day of July, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the grading of streets," and by curbing, subpaving, and macadamizing the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 21st day of June, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the paving of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys and sidewalks and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 11th day of November, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE,

For improving a part of Eighteenth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Eighteenth street, from the south line of Broadway, if extended to the south line of Maple street if extended excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 13th day of July, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the grading of streets," and by curbing, subpaving, and macadamizing the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 21st day of June, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the paving of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys and sidewalks, and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved Nov. 17, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

Widening a portion of Eighteenth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That a part of Eighteenth street be widened as follows: commencing at the southwest corner of Eighteenth street and Broadway, running thence west ten feet along the south line of Broadway, thence south parallel to the present west line of Eighteenth street to the south side of Kentucky street, making said street from Broadway to Kentucky street sixty feet in width. The land included in said addition of width being that recently purchased from Lawler and Kirby, and also the thirty feet in width dedicated by the different property owners along said line.

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 15th day of November, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of Eighteenth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Eighteenth street, from the south side of the southern ditch to the south line of Southgate street, if extended, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 13th day of July, 1869, entitled "General Ordinance concerning the grading of streets," and by curbing, sub-paving, and macadamizing the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 21st day of June, 1869, entitled "General Ordinance concerning the paving of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1869, entitled "General Ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys and sidewalks, and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved November 11, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of C. H. ROBERTS, bankrupt. By order of Court the creditors of C. H. Roberts, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Covington, Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of Dec., A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES STUART, Register in Bankruptcy. C. J. D. [illegible], Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy—At Bowling Green, Ky., the [illegible] day of Nov., A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. N. L. ROGERS, of Cave City, Barren county, Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. R. L. [illegible], Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

HARRY C. BATES.......... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Fourth Night and increased success of

Lydia Thompson's
GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE.

Grand Thanksgiving Matinee To-day (Thursday, Nov. 18) at 2 P. M.—The great burlesque of Sinbad the Sailor.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 18, will be given the successful Burlesque of
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
The entire Troupe in the cast.
[illegible]
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Grand Thompson Matinee Saturday, at 2 P. M.
Friday—Benefit of Lydia Thompson.

LOUISVILLE OPERA HOUSE.
H. C. BATES.......... Lessee and Manager.
Four Nights Only and a Grand Matinee.

PAREPA-ROSA
Grand English Opera!
CARL ROSA and C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors.
B. DE VIVO.......... Business Manager.
HENRY JACKSON.......... Stage Manager.

Opening Night Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The public of Louisville and vicinity are respectfully informed that a short season of GRAND ENGLISH OPERA will be given by the
PAREPA-ROSA OPERA COMPANY,
With a Full Chorus and a Grand Orchestra.

ON WEDNESDAY, Verdi's most popular opera
IL TROVATORE.
First appearance in Opera of the Queen of Song, MME. PAREPA ROSA, in her great and unequaled role of Leonora; Mrs. Adelaide Arguena; Mr. W. Castle, Manrico; Mr. Albert Lawrence (his first appearance), Count de Luna; Mr. G. F. Hall, Ferrando; Mrs. Seguin, Inez. Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
THURSDAY—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
FRIDAY—Mozart's master work, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. (first time in Louisville.)
SATURDAY NIGHT—MARTHA.
SATURDAY—Grand Matinee—FRA DIAVOLO.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats—Parquette & Dress Circle, $1 50; Family Circle, 50c; Reserved Seats—[illegible]; Gallery, 25c. The sale of seats for the FOUR NIGHTS ONLY commences on Saturday, at 9 A. M., at D. P. Faulds' music store. Sale for single nights and matinee on Monday.

Weisiger H[illegible]

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. [illegible]

DR. A. O'LEA[illegible]

WILL commence a course of [illegible] Anatomy, Physiology, and [illegible] Laws of Health, Strength, and Beauty [illegible] well and keep well, and live to a good [illegible] from disease—illustrated with a [illegible] clastique models of men, animals, [illegible] are—by all odds the finest collection [illegible] the world. To be appreciated it [illegible] description can do it justice. Ad[illegible] ture free. No boys admitted [illegible]

W. H. M[illegible]

Roller Ska[illegible]

THE Rink will be open Tuesday, Friday [illegible] urday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on [illegible] day, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons from [illegible] 5 o'clock. Also every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock. Hall on Seventh, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HAYES & McNUTT.
119 Fifth street, near Jefferson.

SPECIAL SALE—PEREMPTORY SALE.

Splendid Assortment of Mahogany, Walnut, and Cherry Furniture, [illegible] Bureaus, [illegible] Wardrobes, Magnificent Sofas, [illegible] Chairs, [illegible], and other [illegible] of Household Goods, Stoves, Carpets, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell as above.

N. B.—Housekeepers and dealers are specially invited to attend this sale, which is positive and without limit to close consignments. Terms cash.

HAYES & McNUTT, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Notions.

AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19, we will sell large lines of cassimeres, shirtings, jeans, linseys, balmoral skirts, notions, [illegible], and men's hosiery; also a retail stock of clothing, also 150 lots regular clothing, coats, pants, &c.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

LOST.

LOST OR STRAYED—COW AND HEIFER—A liberal reward will be paid by the undersigned for the return of a red cow and heifer [illegible]. The cow had two straight horns, the heifer's are nearly entirely off. No other particular marks remembered. ABRAHAM MENDEL, Butcher, Seventh street, between Market and Main.

LOST—BREAST PIN—On the evening of the 17th inst., on Main [illegible] street, between Seventh and Madison streets, a jet breast-pin cross, tipped with gold. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the owner, at 197 Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

LOST—BITCH—Nov. 13, 1869, a pointer bitch, liver colored, 11 months old, named Kate. Any one returning her to me at No. 321 Market, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, or at Graves & Son's, 128 Market, between Sixth and Seventh, will be rewarded. WILL W. WINTER.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can procure a furnished front room in a private family by application to No. 125 West Walnut. Best of references given and required.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.
LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
FARE $3 50,
INCLUDING
Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.
GEN. BUELL.......... C. DAVID, Master.
BEN. FRANKLIN.......... SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 3 o'clock P. M.
UNITED STATES.......... B. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE.......... D. WHITTEN, Master.
Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Have one night and from 137 to 137 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, on the west corner of Fourth and Main streets, [illegible] and at Louisville Hotel ticket office, and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
MORNING STAR.......... HOLLCROFT, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 18th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

First Through Boat—No Reshipping.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.
EDINBURG.......... R. S. YERKES, Master.
Samuel J. Armstrong, Clerk.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on This Day, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.
No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.
N. B. The Edinburg has superior accommodations for stock. M. & CO.

Regular Thursday Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
The Splendid Steamer
MOUNTAIN BELLE, A. J. McCALLISTER, Master,
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on This Day, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Regular Express Line Packet
For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.
CHAMPION.......... ASA MASON, Master.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from city wharf, giving through receipts to all points on the Missouri and Upper Mississippi rivers.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Arkansas River Packet.
For Memphis, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Spadra Bluff, Van Buren, and Fort Smith, Direct.
The elegant light draught steamer
NIGHTINGALE.......... D. B. PIERSEL, Master.
Will positively leave as above and all intermediate landings on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
For freight or passage apply to
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet
MAGENTA,
J. T. HICKS.......... Master.
JNO. S. SULLIVAN.......... Clerk.
The Only Memphis and New Orleans Packet,
LEAVES MEMPHIS AS FOLLOWS:
Wednesday, November 24;
Wednesday, December 8;
Wednesday, December 22.
LARRY HAMSTEAD, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.

I am giving through bills of lading to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all intermediate points on Red river, and to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, and to Kansas City, Omaha, and Council Bluffs on Missouri river. Also to Brian, Cheyenne, Corrinne, Ogden, Sacramento, and San Francisco on the Union Pacific Railroad, and to all points on the Hannibal and St. Joe, and Des Moines Valley Railroads via St. Louis.
M. W. SATTERWHITE,
26 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master.......... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 o'clock M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
No. 41 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats, that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
No. 41 Fourth street.

C. S. DYER & SON,
82 Pearl street, Cincinnati,
Manufacture and sell exclusively to wholesale buyers
LADIES' IMITATION HAIR
SWITCHES,
AND LATEST STYLES PLAITED CHIGNONS.
Carrying a stock of from 200 to 300 dozen of these seasonable and universally salable hair goods, we can match shades and fill orders promptly.
We also manufacture Ladies' and Children's Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Mittens, Hosiery, Leggins, &c., and Fine and Cheap JEWELRY.
Send for samples or price-lists. Orders promptly executed. Goods sold at New York prices.

WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] MILLARD & CO. want laborers on the Shelby Railroad. Also [illegible] wages at [illegible] day. Inquire of [illegible] HUNGAN, corner Water and [illegible] streets, Louisville, Ky., or at one [illegible] on the L., C., & P. R. R.

WANTED—A SITUATION—As draughtsman, by a [illegible] from England; is also a good [illegible] and engineer. Address H. SWIRE, 133 Second street, city.

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl [illegible] cooks, chambermaids, nurses, house-keepers, [illegible], &c., go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. All respectable females invited [illegible] free of charge. MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—[illegible] 3 bar-tenders, 4 drivers, 3 porters, 2 bakers, 1 baker, [illegible] wanted two [illegible] 1 coachman, [illegible] and help free of charge at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—SALESMEN—[illegible] Address R. E. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—A French [illegible] of classics and French, and a [illegible] in one [illegible] Address for next 15 days F. L. D., New York.

WANTED—TO RENT—DWELLING—A good cottage or small [illegible] suitable for a small family. Add[illegible] this office.

WANTED—[illegible] know that the [illegible] elegant trimmed [illegible] at MRS. [illegible] between Seventh [illegible] order to fit the [illegible] in all the varieties [illegible] also cutting and [illegible] Jefferson street.

[illegible] CARDS—To [illegible] the lowest [illegible] Shop, No. 263 [illegible] and Eighth. Call [illegible]

[illegible] procured. [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, [illegible] AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the [illegible] practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

$25 A DAY made at home—[illegible] entirely new articles for Agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—GROUND—14 building lots, each [illegible] feet on Duncan st., bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth sts.; [illegible] feet on Duncan st., between Twentieth and Twenty-first sts.; [illegible] feet on Harney st., between Nineteenth and Twentieth sts.; [illegible] feet on High st., west of Eighteenth st.; [illegible] feet on Montgomery st., between Third and Fourth cross sts.; [illegible] feet on west side of Bridge st., adjacent to canal. Terms liberal. Apply to R. & L. BUCHANAN, attorneys, No. 7 Court Place.

FOR SALE—A NICE BRICK COTTAGE—Of 5 rooms and kitchen, with lot [illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet, on Jefferson, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. Inquire of MERRIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 1[illegible] West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A neat two-story brick dwelling, containing 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences, large stable, carriage-house, cistern, and all other outbuildings, situated [illegible] First st., bet. Broadway and Jacob.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—A very desirable [illegible] four story brick business house, with large [illegible], conveniently located, and from its proximity to the Galt House and railroad, can hardly fail to attract the attention of merchants and business men. Also, several fine building lots, suitable for dwellings, storehouses. They have many advantages, and are rapidly advancing in value. The property will be sold at a bargain. Will exchange part for a residence or good, cheap land near the city. For particulars, apply to GRESHAM, HUNDLEY & CO., 74 West Main street, near Third.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. The lots to each are 25 feet front by 100 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with gas and water, iron [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] & FERGUSON, Real Estate Agents, Fourth and Fifth streets, or to CONRAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—I offer for sale my farm of 100 acres, lying in Shelby county, six miles from Shelbyville and twenty-four from Louisville, on the turnpike road and the Louisville, Shelbyville, and [illegible] railroad, [illegible] Shelbyville [illegible] a few [illegible]. Much of the land is well set in blue-grass, clover, and timothy, and is well adapted for a stock or dairy farm, having plenty of water accessible to all the fields and pastures, and is a good grain-producing farm. The improvements consist of a new two-story frame dwelling, with all necessary out-buildings, a never-failing well of pure water, plenty of fruit trees of all kinds, small fruits, &c. This farm will be sold upon very reasonable terms. Persons desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves or address, at Shelbyville or Simpsonville, WM. A. JONES.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT—The stock, furniture and good will of the St. Charles Exchange Restaurant, Cincinnati, established upward of 25 years, finely located, and doing a good business; five years' lease of premises from May 1, 1870. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. This is a fine opportunity for an energetic man of means. Address the proprietors, C. SELVES & CO., 30 and 32 East Third st., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—MULES—20 head first-class heavy cotton mules, fat and ready for market, and for sale deliverable now or in all the month of December. Half of these mules are broke to work. L. McKAY, Bloomfield, Nelson co., Ky.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM—33 acres, 10 miles from the city on the Bardstown pike, highly improved. The fruit will sell for $1,000 to $2,000 per annum. Will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises to E. D. PORTER.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—Containing 70 acres of choice land, 1 mile north of Beard's Station, L. C. & L. Railroad. The improvements are a beautiful Swiss cottage, containing 8 rooms, besides kitchen and pantry, large hall in center; servants' house detached from main building; the other improvements are smoke-house, wood-house, splendid stone spring-house, carriage-house, ice-house, stable, &c. Apple trees, fruit of all kinds, new bearing, and a young orchard of choice fruit set out. This place is susceptible of division into four or five beautiful building sites, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or exchanged for good city property. FLANIGAN & MEDDIS.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—In Eminence, Ky., opposite railroad depot, known as Dreiss' Saloon. All information can be had at Wolf & Schmoecker's, corner of Third and Market, Louisville, Ky., or on the premises by applying to M. DREISS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM—Of 85 acres, in Bullitt county, 18 miles from the city, well improved; [illegible] fruit trees; plenty of stock water, &c. Inquire of MERRIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 1[illegible] West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—[illegible] ACRES of LAND—On the Shelbyville Branch turnpike, about 2½ miles from the city limits, and a short distance from the Fair Grounds station on the Lexington R. R. The improvements are a good two-story house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, bath-room, and pantry with good stabling and other out-buildings. Splendid orchards of choice fruits, &c. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main st.

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale [illegible] acres of land, lying near the L. and N. R. R., [illegible] miles from the city. The land is well improved. Terms easy. THOS. W. RILEY.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—That beautiful residence, situated on Front street, in the city of Jeffersonville, Ind., the property of Thos. Carse, Esq. The house is not quite two years old, and is in perfect repair, containing [illegible] rooms (the chambers [illegible]), besides kitchen, store [illegible] and wash rooms, with china closet, &c.; the chambers, bath and wash rooms are abundantly supplied with hot and cold water, and the house well lighted with gas throughout, and heated by a highly approved Philadelphia hot-air furnace, besides having grates in each room. There is a large and well ventilated cellar, and two new cisterns of 200 barrels capacity. There is also a well-built stable, hay-loft, carriage-house, servants' apartments, wood and coal house on an alley in the rear. This house is situated in a healthy locality, on the bank of the Ohio, opposite the new Galt House, and convenient to the ferry. It commands a delightful view of the river, the city of Louisville, and the great bridge spanning the falls of the Ohio. The grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery and choice variety of young fruit trees on the lot. This desirable residence is within 10 minutes of the business portion of Louisville, and will be rented partially furnished if desired and possession given immediately. Apply to Messrs. REED & CARY, No. 53½ Fifth street, Louisville, or to HOWARD JOHNSTON, Jeffersonville, who will show the premises.

FOR RENT—STORE—An excellent storehouse on the east side Third street, 4 doors below Main. Apply to H. V. SANDERS, No. 31 West Main street, between Second and Third.

FOR RENT—ROOM—The fine and well-lighted room in the Courier-Journal building adjoining the counting-room, well adapted for a broker's or insurance office or any light business. Apply at Courier-Journal counting-room.

FOR RENT—A DOUBLE FRAME COTTAGE—Containing four large rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, with 3 or 4 acres of land, opposite Oakland. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, or G. F. DOWNS, Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth.

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS—Suitable for offices, in second and third stories of the German Insurance Company's building, north side Market, bet. Second and Third sts.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—On second and third floors front, at 142 Main street. Apply to W. H. McKNIGHT, 154 Main st.

FOR RENT—STORE—Being about to move my stock and business to 146 Main street, I offer for rent the large, well-lighted, four-story building now occupied by me as a carpet store at 134 Main st. W. H. McKNIGHT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—On Broadway, bet. First and Second. Apply to SHERMAN P. WHALEY, 59 West Market st.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—Front room over store, suitable for an office. WOOD & BROS., No. 118 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—In room No. 4, Johnson's Building, 118 Main st., near Fourth. HOA & LYON.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A No. 1 three-story business house on Main street, between Brook and First. Apply to R. A. SH[illegible]DER & CO., southwest corner Brook and Main sts.

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—By change of business, I will rent or sell my house, situated on Market street, between Brook and Floyd. It contains a very handsome storeroom in front, and the stand is one of the liveliest in the city. For particulars, apply at the premises. HENRY KRADENSCHUH, Market, between Brook and Floyd.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. POPE, Trustee.

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUILDING—A large three-story brick building with a dry-floored cellar, brick smoke-stack and hoisting? attached, together with an engine, boiler, shafting, &c., all in good working order. The building is 40 feet wide by 150 feet deep, and is suitable for any manufacturing purpose or flour-mill. Possession can be given immediately. For terms of rent or price of the property address Box L., L. P. O.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COW—On the 20th of October, a large red-and-white cow with swallow-fork in each ear, right hip lower than left, a large wart on her fore teat. $5 will be paid for her return or for information that will lead to her recovery by J. ROCKENSMITH, 132 Gray st., between Preston and Jackson.